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Pennsylvania Packet
OR
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THE

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A short VINDICATION of the RELIGIOUS SOCIETY called QUAKERS, against the aspersions of a nameless writer in the Pennsylvania Packet of the 12th instant.

ALTHOUGH patience under reviling and reproaches is a christian virtue, the exercise of which in the present times is abundantly necessary; yet a modest vindication of injured innocence is also a duty warranted by religion, reason, and the good of civil society, and we trust will justify our taking some notice of the illiberal abuse intended by an anonymous publication in the Pennsylvania Packet dated "August 12th, 1780."

Many publications have appeared in the news-papers to calumniate and misrepresent the people called Quakers, and it seems to be a system adopted by a few, (it is to be hoped for the honor of human nature a very few) to continue such unchristian practice, imposing on the credulous, in hope to accomplish some very evil intention.

Of this stamp is the introduction to the republication above mentioned of divers epistles, &c. which were before published by order of Congress in the month called September 1777, to justify or excuse the proceedings against several members of our religious society, who after near eight months imprisonment and banishment were not found guilty of any crime.

The instigator of this republication seems to be unacquainted with the rise, progress, and determination of that affair; or being wickedly disposed has attempted to deceive the ignorant, by giving his ill meant performance the appearance of the authority of Congress; but his concealing his name implies a consciousness of guilt, and it may be hoped cool recollection will convince him of his error; and produce remorse and a sense of shame to himself.

The distant dates of those epistles and testimonies shew the occasion on which they were written, and to all persons who are acquainted with us and our religious principles against war and bloodshed, which we are convinced are founded on the doctrine and precepts of the gospel of CHRIST, such advice as was then given cannot appear strange, nor will any others when they are informed, that those principles have been professed by our society for more than a century past, think us blameable in cautioning our fellow members against a deviation in conduct therefrom; nor do they contain any thing that can justly give offence to other christian professors who do not agree with us in judgment on the subject of war; and if the expressions of attachment to the former government which are found in some of them are exceptionable, can those of the Congress be less so in publications of theirs about the same time, particularly in their address or declaration to the people dated July 6, 1775, and in their address to the King of the 8th of the same month, which are near six months after the date of the two first of the epistles complained of, when they express themselves in the latter in the following language, viz.

"Attached to your Majesty's person, family and government, with all the devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great-Britain, by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them. We solemnly assure your Majesty, that we, not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these colonies, may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissentions, to succeeding generations in both countries, and to transmit your Majesty's name to posterity, adorned with that signal and lasting glory that has attended the memory of those illustrious personages, whose virtues and abilities have extricated States from dangerous convulsions, and by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monuments to their own fame."

It may not be improper to observe that before some of those epistles were distributed, they were communicated to the Members of Congress then in this city, and were not disapproved; had they been deemed seditious or unwarrantable they would undoubtedly have shewn their disapprobation; nevertheless they were a considerable time after published in the news-papers with transpositions and the interpolation of an entire paragraph which we utterly disclaim, for the purpose already hinted, the remembrance of which we unwillingly revive, and now they are again in like manner republished with an invidious introduction, by a concealed person, who manifests a disposition very inimical to our religious society, without any view to the public peace; and whether such men are not more dangerous to civil society than all the peaceable Quakers residing on the continent, the impartial may judge.

Leaving these epistles and testimonies to stand on their own bottom, we shall proceed to make a few remarks on that part of an infidious fabrication, mischievously and purposely designed by the authors to vilify our religious society, and irritate the minds of the people against us, and here it may be necessary to notify that our members who were sent into exile, had prepared, while at Winchester in Virginia, some observations on the several matters which were made the pretext of their banishment, intending to lay them before the Congress then at York-town, fully confuting this ill meant contrivance, and in order to remove the misapprehensions and prejudices conceived against them in particular, and the religious society of which they are members in general, which some unexpected circumstances interposing prevented their delivering, and being shortly after sent for by the Council to Lancaster, where they again solicited to be heard for clearing their characters, which was not allowed, but they were told they might have certificates of their discharge, which after some hesitation they accepted, finding it was to no purpose to urge their solicitation for a hearing further, and being thus left at liberty to return to their families, they looked upon their discharge as a clear aquittance of impeachment against them, and that the occasion of their defence was removed, and have therefore declined making it public; nor should we have chosen to revive a matter which has so long passed over, but that justice now appears to require a more full explanation than has yet been given of the intelligence transmitted by General Sullivan, the following being a state of the facts:

That General in a letter, dated "Hanover, August 25, 1777," informs the Congress that "among the baggage taken on Staten Island the 22d of that month, he found a number of important papers, a copy of three he enclosed for the perusal of Congress, the one from the Yearly Meeting of Spanktown, held the 19th instant, he thought worthy the attention of Congress."

The first of those three papers are a set of questions, which at first view appear to be such as must come from persons seeking intelligence, and not from those who were to give it: They may probably have been instructions to the officers of the British army to direct their enquiries in case they should meet with persons capable of giving information, but be they what they may, they have no mark of being the work of any member of our society, and we may also declare the same of the third.

The second is the paper said by General Sullivan to be "the one from the Yearly Meeting at Spanktown," and as he has thought it worthy the attention of Congress, it requires more particular notice from us

In the first place the signature naturally produces a suspicion that it is not genuine, and the General must have had a very mean opinion of the understanding and prudence of the members of such a meeting, if he believed they had subscribed the paper in so unguarded a manner; but further, there is not, nor ever was a Yearly-Meeting of the society called Quakers held at or near Spanktown, and this any person might have known, had he looked into a Pennsylvania almanack, wherein our Yearly Meetings with the times at which they are held are inserted: We allow that a Quarterly Meeting is held at Rahway, a place to which the nickname of Spanktown has sometimes been given, but never so called in any of our proceedings. The minute which is published in the news-paper immediately preceding General Sullivan's letter, shews the stile of that meeting to be "our Quarterly-Meeting at Rahway," which meeting was held and ended on the 18th day of that month, and of course could not give intelligence on the 19th.

Besides this want of knowledge of the meetings of the society, the names by which they are called, and the times when they are held, the paper in question has an evident contradiction in its date, which totally destroys all its credit.

The first article it contains is in these words; "It is said, General Howe landed near the head of Chesapeak-bay, but cannot learn the particular spot, nor when:" This piece of intelligence is said to be given from Spanktown, on the "19th day of the month called August," and therefore could not have happened later than the 17th; for it is at least one hundred and thirty miles from any part of Chesapeak to Rahway, and two days is as short a time as can be allowed to travel that distance, if an express had been sent for the immediate purpose; now by recurring to the news-papers about that time it appears that on the 17th of that month, General Howe and his army were on the Atlantic ocean, that they entered the bay of Chesapeak on the 19th, that he arrived near the head of the bay on the 22d, and the first intelligence of his being in Chesapeak was brought by express to Philadelphia on the twenty-third, which might have reached "Spanktown" and Hanover on the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth, before which time the paper in question it is not probable could have been formed: It is therefore unfavourable to the contriver of this piece of forgery, that he had not obtained better information and attended a little more to the dates of events. We therefore submit these undeniable facts to the consideration of the public, not doubting they will acquit our society of being the authors of it, whatever opinion they may entertain of those who were so base as to attempt the deception.

The Yearly Meeting which was held in Philadelphia, in the ninth month 1777; sensible of the malicious design of the author of these papers, and desirous of preventing the impressions which they might make to the prejudice of our religious society, drew up and printed a protestation against it, and appointed a Committee of six members to wait upon General Washington, who was then encamped about thirty miles from the city, in order to clear up this matter; which they did in such manner, that the General and his officers who were present at the conference appeared satisfied; and other measures were also taken to stop the current of calumny which was intended to be propagated against us.

Divers of our brethren who reside at and near Rahway in East-Jersey, were seized and detained under confinement soon after the Pennsylvania news-papers reached that neighbourhood, but after a candid examination before General Smallwood, then stationed there, he was so well assured of their innocence and convinced the story was utterly groundless that he dismissed them, and they returned home, where they have since continued unmolested on this account, and had General Sullivan believed it to be true, he would doubtless have taken some measures to apprehend the authors, who if it was genuine it was probable lived on the spot, and might have been brought before him to answer for it.

In fine, the prejudices excited by this evil device, would long since have subsided, had not great industry been used by persons of a malevolent disposition to kindle jealousies, by insinuations against our religious society, who are desirous by our conduct and conversation to promote peace, and concord amongst our countrymen and mankind in general.

Signed in and by direction of a Meeting of the Representatives of the people called Quakers, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, held in Philadelphia the 24th of the eighth Month, 1780.

JOHN DRINKER, Clerk.

DOCTOR MORGAN'S APPEAL to the FREE CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, on the subject of DOCTOR SHIPPEN junior's impeachment and trial by a Court-Martial.

Friends and Countrymen,

I AM sorry to be obliged to appear again before you, in the character of an author: But my reputation, and, what is more, your interests have made it necessary. A Court-Martial has passed a cold and unanimous sentence by which Dr. Shippen is partially, and I may say, *dishonorably* acquitted of the charges prefered against him. General Washington without approving referred it to Congress, and Congress after three days debate has put the strongest mark of disapprobation in it's power on the sentence of the Court, by refusing to approve it. That honorable body having no power to alter the sentence, has left the praise or dispraise of his acquittal to the Court. Upon a motion to postpone the motion for discharging him from his arrest in order to bring in another, which was read for dismissing him from the service, five States were for it, five States were against it, and one divided by which the motion was lost *, and that because many of the members were of opinion, should that motion pass, it would be acting counter to the principle adopted by Congress, viz. not to set aside the sentence of a Court-Martial. On that footing alone, my countrymen, unacquitted by Congress, Dr. Shippen is discharged from his arrest, yet by the sentence of the Court, he is held forth under the character of a speculator in hospital stores, whilst he acted in the high rank of Director General and Purveyor General of the hospitals.

I know the pains I have taken to bring this man to justice have been attributed to unworthy motives. But this has ever been the plea of guilt. Who can hear of a country robbed of soldiers enlisted in the cause of freedom and virtue, dying from the want of necessaries expended upon schemes of pleasure or speculation, and not feel a glow of resentment against the author of such calamities; the reading of which called forth tears of distress from a sympathizing and compassionate Congress, whilst they were sensible it was not in its power to dismiss him, without a breach of the rights of the subject. I rejoice, my fellow citizens, that my exertions in the cause of civil liberty have been crowned with such a glorious effect, altho' it shelters Dr. Shippen. Yet, my countrymen, it is because we have felt too little resentment against public speculators, that we now sigh over an exhausted Treasury, and bewail our country on the brink of ruin.

As an acquittal at any rate, however disgraceful the circumstances attending it are, to one lost to all the finer feelings of sentiment, is a matter of triumph, when restored to a power of making himself amends at your expence, and may delude the ignorant into a belief that the charges against him were groundless, I think it my duty to lay before the bar of the public, the occasion of the impeachment, and a short extract of the proceedings on the trial till Congress see fit, as usual, to publish them at length, by which every man will be able to judge whether the prosecution has been malicious and groundless, or whether it was virtuous, honorable and deserving the approbation of the community, to whose candid and impartial decision I shall willingly submit my own judgment.

To state the grounds of this prosecution, it will be necessary to inform you of the following facts. Dr. Shippen was impeached before Congress of selling hospital

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* This is left out of the Minutes of the Proceedings of Congress.

ſtores as private property and neglecting his duty, by Dr. Ruſh, in April 1778. The Congreſs ordered a Committee to inquire into the charges. Dr. Ruſh refuſed to bring his proofs before this Committee, but offered to appear before a Court-Martial, provided one was appointed immediately. The Congreſs then engaged in other matters, then overlooked this offer, and Dr. Shippen continued his office, with all the means of corruption. Had Dr. Shippen been arreſted and tried at that time, all his powers of ſeduction and intimidation of witneſſes, could not have ſaved him. Hundreds who were then under the influence of reſentment and pity for the ſufferings of the ſick, (then before their eyes) would have appeared as witneſſes againſt him. He would have had againſt him, the evidence of many reſpectable gentlemen, the force of whoſe teſtimony he could not have eluded, who are now removed to parts of the Continent too remote to be ſummoned as witneſſes; as well as ſeveral more who ſoon afterwards periſhed with the fever which his miſ-management generated and kept up, by crowding the ſick too much together; and laſtly, he would then have had, at leaſt two of the witneſſes who appeared in his favour, to have atteſted facts, which with ſome Courts-Martial, perhaps that by which he was tried, might have been ſufficient to have broke him. But a continuance in office for near two years after this impeachment, afforded great opportunities for a man of much leſs addreſs than he, but poſſeſſed of the treaſures of the public; the power of creating lucrative ſine cures and offices, to awe and ſeduce witneſſes, and to diſpoſe matters in his favour.

Nor did the influence of Dr. Shippen's office extend only to his Deputies and Dependents in the Medical Department. He has been able to make his own place a mere ſine cure, and an engine of corruption and power. He reſided chiefly at Philadelphia from June 1778, till the time of his trial, enjoying in pomp and pleaſure the emoluments of his ſpeculations. Five hundred full rations were iſſued in a day by one of the Commiſſaries at the Bettering Houſe, acting by his authority and by virtue of his appointment, for 162 ſick. I bluſh to mention it, whilſt he was impeached of the higheſt crimes of office, men of elevated ſtations in public affairs, eat and drank at his table.

Treats thus given are an American ſpecies of corruption. In entertainments to which he has been invited, choice Madeira from the hoſpitals at his bidding, has plentifully flowed to cheer the gueſts; and diſtreſſed ſoldiers applying for a little for their ſick and wounded companions in the hoſpitals, have been driven away, as Mr. Peter Ozeas has teſtified, with ſevere rebukes. I could wiſh to paſs over in ſilence, that the ſweets of his office did not deſert him wholly, even on his trial. A waggon load of ſtores, "proper for hoſpitals," inſtead of his books, accompanied him to camp, to refreſh himſelf and friends. And no one better underſtands the force and application of that kind of argument than Dr. Shippen.

Although Dr. Ruſh failed of ſucceſs in his application for a trial, Congreſs, at length, pierced with the continual complaints of the ſuffering inhabitants of theſe States, againſt the corrupt practices of men in office, ſpeculators and defaulters, did, on the 30th day of June, 1778, paſs a reſolve, "That it is the duty of every officer and of every inhabitant of the United States, that is acquainted with the mal practices of any perſon in the public ſervice, to make it known that juſtice may be done." A Committee was alſo appointed by Congreſs, to inquire into and reform abuſes in the Quarter Maſters, Commiſſarial and Hoſpital Departments. After this, in the month of May, 1779, Congreſs diſtreſſed at the diſſipation of the public money, and anxious for the ſupport of the army and reſtoration of public credit, in a circular letter to the inhabitants of theſe States, addreſſed itſelf to their public virtue, but with complaints of their backwardneſs to bring public offenders to juſtice, thus called aloud on all "We hold ourſelves in duty bound to declare, that "we are not convinced there has been as much diligence "uſed in detecting and reforming abuſes, as in commit "ting or complaining of them."

Roufed with a patriot indignation, and not doubting of ſupport, from this ſtile, in ſo perilous, yet ſo important an undertaking, as that of attempting the demolition of undue influence, venality and corruption, I ſtepped forth, and from a ſenſe of duty, impeached Dr. William Shippen, jun. Director General of the Hoſpitals, before Congreſs. I required two things to render my attempt ſucceſsful, firſt, agreeable to the practice of all old countries, and the uſages of war in our own, that he ſhould forthwith be put under an arreſt, that he might be no longer intrenched in power or guarded by the terrors and charms of office: Secondly, that his books ſhould be immediately inſpected, and a ſpeedy trial take place, ſo that he might not, if I detected one crime, that of fraud, have it in his power to conceal or cancel it by the commiſſion of another, and ſink it into that of ſimple ſpeculation; and that no ſteps might be taken to defeat the proſecution, and that it might not ſuffer from the death or removal of witneſſes. Had theſe requiſitions been granted, willingly would I have ſubmitted to the penalty of all thoſe charges I ſhould bring againſt him, of which I ſhould fail in the proof.

For your ſakes, my fellow citizens, I muſt declare the obſtacles that ſtood oppoſed in this trial to a ſucceſsful iſſue, that you may know on what ground you ſtand, ſhould any man in private life be ſo raſh as to attempt the proſecution of a criminal officer of high rank and power before a Court Martial, when he is long permitted to remain free from arreſt, in the plenitude of power. Nor is any man to expect in that caſe, to eſcape the ſtabs of ſecret and open enemies, actions at law, and a combination againſt him of the agents and dependants of the perſon proſecuted. He muſt alſo lay it to his account to take the whole weight and expence of the proſecution on his own ſhoulders, with all the embarraſſments that can be thrown in his way. To ſay nothing of the ſeduction of witneſſes by the fears and influence of office, reſolves of Congreſs have been treated with diſregard, memorials and petitions to this State, grounded on a reſolve of Congreſs to eſtabliſh the teſtimony of witneſſes, to encourage their perſonal appearance at camp, and to defray the expence, have been laid aſide and rejected.

Notwithſtanding that Congreſs paſſed a reſolve, that in caſes not capital, the depoſitions of perſons not in the line or ſtaff of the army, might be read in evidence, provided the proſecuter and accuſed perſon attended at taking the ſame, or that ſufficient notice of time and place was previouſly given to the adverſe party: Yet, when I gave Dr. Shippen due notice agreeable to thoſe reſolves, he did not attend, altho' he wrote to Congreſs that he ſhould be ready the firſt moment a Court was appointed to acquit himſelf with honor, and Congreſs had furniſhed him previouſly with copies of my letters, containing thoſe very charges on which he was tried, ſo that thoſe depoſitions were made of no effect by his refuſing to attend. Not a member of the Court, however, could deny, that it was the intention of Congreſs to conſider me as the proſecutor, and that depoſitions taken by me as above, were to be admitted in evidence. On the other hand, Dr. Shippen had liberty to examine ſeveral of his witneſſes out of Court, ſo that neither the Preſident, nor any of the members had an opportunity to croſs examine them. General and negative evidence was admitted to remove the ſtrongeſt poſitive evidence of particular facts; and perſons were allowed to give evidence in his favour; who appeared, by preceeding teſtimony, to be acceſſaries in Dr. Shippen's guilt and equally criminal with him.

Although I acted by deputation from the Judge Advocate General, to attend and croſs-examine witneſſes, where he could not attend himſelf, I was not allowed to explain any matters in Court, as they aroſe, though no other perſon preſent knew the circumſtances, nor was I permitted to give my teſtimony as a witneſs, although ſworn by the Court as a witneſs and the only one in ſupport of the fifth charge; in vain the Judge Advocate expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at this determination of the Court, to the Court: And that charge, equally valid with any other, was thereupon declared to be not only groundleſs, but malicious. I alſo named ſeveral perſons belonging to the army to be cited as witneſſes to ſupport particular charges, eſpecially in relation to the adulteration of wine and peculation at Bethlehem; and the not keeping regular books and accompts, with proper checks and vouchers for the expenditure of public monies and hoſpital ſtores; but they were no ways compellable, or not enabled to attend. Nor was Dr. Shippen obliged to produce his books, altho' nothing was eaſier, if the charge was groundleſs, than to refute it by producing them. A Commiſſary's declaration of his having had an order from a Surgeon, whether written or verbal, without any receipt or other proof of the orders being comply'd with, was deemed the only proper and ſufficient voucher for the expenditure of hoſpital ſtores: Yet, it was proved, on the oaths of the Phyſicians and Surgeons General, that their orders as well as thoſe of the Surgeons, were often diſregarded by the Commiſſaries, and refuſed, or only partially complied with, and that their whole iſſues were commonly made without any orders at their own pleaſure, and that of the Stewards, and without receipts being taken for the iſſues. And on the oath of two of the Surgeons that ſtores were often iſſued in leſs quantities than the order ſpecified, thus, for 24lb. of ſugar, 18lb. was iſſued, and ſo of other particulars. Of what uſe then was it to leave orders in the hands of theſe ſubordinate miniſters of Dr. Shippen's commands, without receipts, but to defraud the public with impunity. One of the Commiſſaries ſwore, that upon his having written authority from Dr. Ruſh, one of the Phyſicians General, to iſſue no ſtores without a written order, as a voucher from the preſcribing Surgeon, Dr. Shippen looked at the order with indignation, and bade him reject it in terms full of indecorum. In the depoſition of David Thomas, Eſq; Repreſentative in General Aſſembly for this State, and his brother Owen Thomas, they declare peremptorily, that Dr. Shippen refuſed to pay their juſt and reaſonable accounts for the proviſion and accommodation of ſick ſoldiers billeted on them by Dr. Kennedy, (by order of General Waſhington, in a letter, of which they are poſſeſſed) and without ever examining their accompts, or pretending they were unreaſonable, or telling them what he ſhould have deemed reaſonable, he treated them unlike a gentleman. And on one of them aſking Dr. Shippen what he would then have them done with the ſick, as the hoſpitals were too full to receive any more, he ſaid, they might have left them at the hoſpital door, whereupon, one of them obſerved, that, in that ſevere winter weather the men would have periſhed there; then, ſaid he, *there would be an end of them.* All this, in the eſtimation of Dr. Shippen's indulgent Court-Martial, paſſed for no proof of his neglect of duty, or inhumanity towards the ſick; or of his neglect to pay juſt and reaſonable hoſpital accompts, and miſuſing the perſons who applied for payment.

In the next place compare the character of the witneſſes; the eminent Doctors Brown and Ruſh, Phyſicians General of the hoſpital, next in authority to Dr. Shippen, and Dr. Hutchinſon, who then acted as Surgeon General in the flying hoſpital, and now Phyſician General of this State: Add to theſe the humane and ſkilful Doctors Tilton, John Kuhn, and William Smith of Long-Iſland, &c. They have all ſworn that the ſick ſuffered and died in a manner ſhocking to humanity, from neglect of ſupplies, the want of room, air, wine, and other hoſpital ſtores, which it was Dr. Shippen's buſineſs to provide, Dr. Ruſh has ſworn that from theſe cauſes, at leaſt 1000 brave ſoldiers have died in the hoſpitals, who, otherwiſe, might have a chance this day to be in a ſituation of fighting the battles of their country. Some have ſworn that Dr. Shippen neglected and even refuſed to furniſh theſe articles tho' applied to for them: And ſome of the witneſſes have ſworn that they ſaw wine and ſugar taken out of the hoſpital ſtores, and ſold as private property, at the very time the ſick were ſuffering if not dying from the want of them. Enquire into the characters of theſe gentlemen: They were induſtrious, humane and attentive to the ſick: They were reſpectable formerly in private life: They lived frugally in office; and all but one of them have retired, and that after faithfully ſerving, without adding to their fortune by defrauding their country.

Compare their ſituation and characters with the ſituation and characters of moſt of the witneſſes in favour of Dr. Shippen: Many of them are his Deputies, Commiſſaries, Stewards and dependants. John Brown Cutting, an Apothecary's lad from Boſton, his private factor for ſugars, and is one of the principal of them. Judge of his obligations to, and the nature of his connexions with Dr. Shippen, by his ability to keep a phæton and four horſes on three dollars a day. And judge of his credibility by his effrontery and falſhood, in aſſerting in different numbers of this Packet, that Dr. Shippen was honorably acquitted of the four firſt charges brought againſt him. I have not time to go through the character of that hoſt of Commiſſaries, &c. that ſwore an acquittal to every queſtion that was aſked them: Suffice it to remark, a principal witneſs called upon by Dr. Shippen from his group of [illegible] *waſhers*, was the man who was convicted in the evidence of Dr. Brown, of iſſuing more rations, by ſeveral hundreds a day, than there were ſick in his hoſpital. And this man is ſtill intruſted by Dr. Shippen in the ſame office, without even being called to account for it, as a fit miniſter and repreſentative of his authority.

Mr. Deane was charged with being ſuſpected, while in office, of ſpeculating in the Britiſh funds, and of being concerned in trade. For this ſuſpicion, principally, for it has never been proved to be more, he was degraded from his commiſſion, recalled, and afterwards perſecuted out of the country. What ſervices to America could Dr. Shippen boaſt compared with Mr. Deane? And yet Dr. Shippen, who has been convicted of having ſpeculated in public ſtores, and of being concerned in private trade, whilſt Purveyor General of the hoſpitals, is continued in office: Where then is the boaſted virtue of our republics? If ſuch practices paſs with impunity, America will ſoon be the moſt wretched country under the ſun!

When I conſider the nature of the charges brought againſt Dr. Shippen; the ſubſtantial evidence with which they were ſupported, and the *cold* and *diſhonorable* manner in which he was acquitted of four of them, by the Court, and that Congreſs has refuſed to ratify and pronounce his acquittal, I cannot help thinking it a diſgrace to an officer and a gentleman, to ſerve with and under him; and I muſt add, it will be a diſgrace to thoſe who are free citizens, to ſee ſuch a man living any longer on the ſweat of your brows, and the ſpoils of your induſtry; who, with 39 Secretaries and Aſſiſtant Secretaries under him, (more perhaps than belong to any Secretary of State's Office of any Potentate in Europe) has refuſed, for upwards of two years together, to produce his books and ſettle his public accompts, contrary to an expreſs reſolve of Congreſs, till the Creditors of the Department, in place of the ſubſtantial value of their accounts, are paid in a depreciated currency of little value to them.

The following is a true copy of Dr. Shippen's return of the Hoſpital Officers taken from the Secretary's office of Congreſs, January 12, 1780, viz. 1 Director General, 2 Deputy Directors General, 5 Aſſiſtant Deputy Directors General, 24 Senior Phyſicians and Surgeons, 39 Junior Surgeons, 33 Surgeons Mates, 20 Secretaries and 19 Aſſiſtant Secretaries, 2 Commiſſaries, 9 Aſſiſtant Commiſſaries, 2 Apothecaries General, 9 Apothecaries Mates, 35 Stewards, 36 Matrons, 100 nurſes, 120 orderly men, 20 Stablers, 19 Waggoners, in all 404. What a ſtrong brigade of Hoſpital Penſioners! When I diſcharged the duty of Director General, 4 Surgeons and 20 Mates for an army of 20,000 men, were all that was allowed in the preſcriptive line of the Hoſpital. Have I not rightly called Dr. Shippen's ſyſtem an engine of corruption and power. Nor is there a ſingle Inſpector appointed to check and controul the force of ſuch inordinate power, in the hands of a man who has neglected and abuſed his truſt.

During the whole time Dr. Ruſh ſerved in the Military Hoſpital with Dr. Shippen as Director General, (which was for the ſpace of nine months) he never ſaw him but once in an hoſpital, altho' he himſelf viſited the hoſpitals and ſpent ſome hours in them daily; but he depoſes, that the Director General lived, at that time, in a conſtant round of pleaſure and diſſipation, regardleſs of the cries and diſtreſſes of the ſick committed to his care, altogether unbecoming the importance of his ſtation, or the then critical and alarming ſituation of his country. Can you, my brethern, call yourſelves free men, and with patience behold that man ſtill ſupreme in the hoſpital department, under whoſe dictorial authority, you have loſt ſo many gallant ſoldiers, and valuable citizens, and ſtill enjoying, in office, the ſpoils of oppreſſion? And can you brook to ſee every attempt to bring that man to juſtice baffled? I again aſk where is that ſpirit of virtue, that marked you out in the eyes of Europe, in the beginning of this controverſy, that you can ſet down contented, under a man that has injured the public with his ſpeculations, and abuſed his truſt with impunity?

It is well known that ſeveral thouſands of gallant ſoldiers have died in the hoſpitals under Dr. Shippen's direction, from the time of his being appointed Purveyor in the flying camp, in 1776, to February 5, 1778: And ſince the Purveying buſineſs was then taken out of his hands, fewer have died there in 20 months, (according to Dr. Brown's printed letter from Morris Town) than in 20 days before. To what was the great mortality owing at that time? Did it not prevail, whilſt Dr. Shippen was engaged in ſpeculation, and refuſed or ſold the neceſſary ſupplies? Whilſt ſuch men are in places of the firſt rank and truſt, ſurely, we ſtand on the brink of a precipice. Yet, thank God, we have nothing to fear but from ourſelves. It is from the folly and wickedneſs of men in power and office alone, that America has every thing to dread. It is our duty, then, to watch them with a jealous eye, and to call upon our Rulers, to remove and puniſh them when they deſerve it.

Gladly do I behold, that Congreſs has no ſooner gone through the conſideration of the proceedings of the Court Martial, on the trial of Dr Shippen than ſtruck with the enormities which have been tranſacted in the Hoſpital Department, and ſenſible that no ſuitable puniſhment was provided for them, it has reſolved, Auguſt 22d ult. "that "it is of the utmoſt importance, to prevent the further "waſte and embezzlement of hoſpital and other ſtores, "and no adequate proviſion having been hitherto made "for the juſt puniſhment of thoſe crimes, the delinquent "ſhall, in future, ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment "as ſhall be directed by a General Court-Martial."

In my next number I ſhall produce the depoſitions of witneſſes in ſupport of the firſt charge againſt Dr. Shippen, viz. ſelling hoſpital ſtores as private property, &c.

JOHN MORGAN.

[To be continued.]

IN CONGRESS, AUGUST 18th, 1780.

CONGRESS reſumed the conſideration of the proceedings of the *Court-Martial* on the trial of *Dr. William Shippen*, Director General, and thereupon paſſed the following order:

The *Court-Martial* having *acquitted* Dr William Shippen, *ordered*, that he be diſcharged from *arreſt*.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*

Best possible image.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) August 16.

Mr. Juſtice PENDLETON of South Carolina conceiving it incumbent on him to publiſh his reaſons for withdrawing from Charleſtown without leave, hath directed the following letter to the Earl of CORNWALLIS, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh troops in South Carolina, to be inſerted in the gazette, that no opinions may be formed or circulated to the prejudice of his honor, founded on ignorance of the facts.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) July 20, 1780.

My LORD,

AS my leaving Charleſtown without leave of the Commandant may be repreſented as a breach of my parole, and of courſe infamous and diſhonorable, I take the liberty to ſtate to your Lordſhip the reaſons which urged me to take this ſtep.

Notwithſtanding the articles of capitulation, my Lord, the evening of the day, on which the Britiſh army entered Charleſtown, my horſes and other property were forcibly taken away, with that of ſeveral other gentlemen, and though application was repeatedly made, no manner of ſatisfaction could ever be obtained. I could ſeldom walk the ſtreets without being inſulted in the groſſeſt manner by different officers. To avoid this, and knowing that in all armies there are men whoſe intemperate tongue and ſavage manners no authority can reſtrain, or example poliſh, I requeſted General Patterſon's leave to go, for a few days into the country, and I was the only perſon to whom this ſmall favour was denied. Nor was this all: To my great aſtoniſhment, I was informed that General Clinton's proclamation excepted me from the King's pardon, and that I ſhould therefore not be permitted to go out of town on any occaſion! This my Lord, was a very alarming declaration to come from head quarters, as it proclaimed at once the inefficacy of the capitulation in the moſt eſſential article of it, the ſecurity of life. It told us (at leaſt thoſe whom General Clinton is pleaſed to exclude from the royal clemency) that we were not conſidered as priſoners of war, notwithſtanding the paroles we had ſigned, but ſubdued rebels; and that although our lives were to be ſecured from the violence of the ſoldiery, we might be attainted and executed in a civil proceſs, or aſſaſſinated as out laws. General Patterſon's conduct and expreſſions plainly ſpoke the former, while that of ſeveral officers and gazette publications as ſtrongly excited the latter. I think you will agree with me, my Lord, that ſuch an invaſion of the capitulation, if carried into effect, would be the moſt unjuſt, inhuman, and abſurd that ever diſgraced human nature. It would be truly founded on Turkiſh caſuiſtry: For one of the Mahometans having ſolemnly promiſed not to behead any of the inhabitants of a town he was beſieging, if they would ſurrender, got them into his power,—he kept his word,—for inſtead of beheading, he ſevered their bodies in two by the middle.

All this however, my Lord, I ſhould have borne. I ſhould have deſpiſed the inſults of thoſe ſupercilious ſcoundrels who are only inſolent to thoſe whom the fortune of war hath deprived of the power of chaſtiſement. I ſhould have held in equal contempt the threatened vengeance of the civil law, becauſe I well knew the lex talionis would be a very good plea in demurrer to an indictment; but againſt the piſtol or dagger of a nocturnal aſſaſſin, there is no refuge but flight. The morning of the day I left Charleſtown, a Britiſh officer informed Mr. Juſtice Burke, my aſſociate in office, that the night before, a party had aſſembled together in order to take me out of my houſe and put me to death; and that it would moſt certainly have been effected, had he not with difficulty prevailed on them to conſider further of it; that ſome officers were concerned in it. The officer who gave this information is Captain Conſtable, ſo that your Lordſhip can eaſily diſcover whether I have been actuated by viſionary, or well grounded fears.

I know your Lordſhip would deteſt, as much as any man living, ſo attrocious and horrid a crime, but there are in Charleſtown many moſt infamous traitors, who having violated the moſt ſacred oath, and as far as their power or influence extended, have promoted the ſubjugation and ruin of their country, would aſſaſſinate or do any thing elſe to preſerve their new principles from ſuſpicion, and merit future favour by ſomething more than words or addreſſes. But to ſhew your Lordſhip that I have the utmoſt reliance on your honor, I will immediately return to my parole in Charleſtown, if I obtain your promiſe, that no further injury or inſult ſhall be offered me. I require no other ſecurity.

There are many Engliſh officers, my Lord, that have intelligent and generous ſpirits, that know it is impoſſible to fix any immutable ſtandard of opinion in politicks, any more than religion; and therefore not impoſſible that a very upright and virtuous man may be a Member of Congreſs, Governo, Judge, &c. notwithſtanding the common epithet of rebel, ſo freely beſtowed on them. Such men (it is no matter which ſide their principles lead them to embrace) behold human miſery in every ſhape, or from whatever cauſe derived, with pity and concern, and by compaſſion and politeneſs endeavour to ſoften and mitigate it—But the malignity and virulence of Scotch (with ſome few exceptions) and American refugee officers, (with none at all) whether in a civil or military line, is ſingularly conſpicuous throughout this war, and cannot be deſcribed but in terms offenſive to the pen of a gentleman. I am with reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant,

HENRY PENDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 2.

Captain Montgomery, who lately arrived here from L'Orient, left the coaſt of France about the 10th of July. He ſays, that the Britiſh channel fleet had been ſeen near Uſhant, about the laſt of June. Some days after his departure, about 150 leagues from the land, juſt before day, he fell in with 16 ſail of large ſhips and 2 frigates lying to; they chaſed him for ſome time. Perhaps they may be a Spaniſh ſquadron bound from Cadiz to Breſt, which had left the coaſt of Europe to avoid the Northern winds, common in ſummer on the coaſt of Portugal.

Captain Bell, in a ſhip belonging to this port, arrived this day from L'Orient, having ſailed with Captain Montgomery. He confirms, the account that the Britiſh channel fleet, of 26 or 28 ſail of the line, had appeared off Uſhant, and ſays, that the diſturbances in London, had riſen to ſuch an height, as to make it adviſeable for the King and royal family to remove to Windſor. Martial Law had taken place in England.

Laſt Wedneſday and Thurſday arrived in 17 days from St. Euſtatia, the ſchooner Experiment, Capt. Hilton, and ſhip Governor De Graffe, Capt. Lyle—and yeſterday arrived from L'Orient, the ſhip Luzerne, Capt. Bell.

Yeſterday morning the captains, paſſengers, and ſeamen of the ſhip Lady Margaret, Alexander Hugh, from Glaſgow, and the ſloop Delight, James Philips, from Jamaica, were brought priſoners to this city. Both veſſels were bound to New York, but were taken by the Gen. Green, Holker, and Fair American privateers out of this port. Mr. Abraham Hayward, one of the Lieuts. of the Gaudaloupe, a Britiſh frigate, was paſſenger on board the ſloop.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

AUGUST 31, 1780.

A FIFTH payment of Ten per cent. on the Loan Subſcription, will be called for on Tueſday next, the fifth of September.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1780.

IN purſuance of a Reſolution of Congreſs, of the 23d Auguſt, 1780, for the ſale of Bills of Exchange for the ſupply of the Priſoners of War, now with the Enemy,

BILLS of EXCHANGE on Spain, are to be ſold at the Continental Loan Office, for *Specie* only.

September 1, 1780.

A FEW gentlemen having lately met together at the Univerſity Hall, for the purpoſe of forming a Society, in imitation of thoſe in London, Amſterdam and Paris, for recovering drowned perſons, are deſirous of promoting ſo uſeful an inſtitution in this city, and will hold a meeting in the Hall of the Univerſity, on Tueſday next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chooſe the proper officers, and approve ſome rules for the government of the ſociety, which will then be preſented them, and at which time and place, all humane well diſpoſed perſons of every denomination, are requeſted to attend.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1780.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

At the Continental Ship-Yard, on Monday, the 4th inſtant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon,

A QUANTITY of Logs, Knees, Riſing Timbers, Plank, Boards, Spars, &c. Alſo, Beef and Flour, and a quantity of old Water Caſks.

WANTED,

A HOUSE in Second or Third Street, between Race and Market-ſtreet, for which a good price will be given, in either goods or ſpecie. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

In a ſmall Family.

TWO Women, who can be well recommended; one as a Cook and the other a Child's Maid. Enquire of the Printer.

Weſtmoreland county, Auguſt 19, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Col. William Clapham, deceaſed, are deſired to pay off their accounts in ſix months from this date, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, in order to prepare the accounts for ſettlement.

JONATHAN PLUMER, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. If any perſon hath any claim to the lands improved by the ſaid deceaſed, at the mouth of Sewigly Creek, on Youghagania River, in Weſtmoreland county and State of Pennſylvania; are requeſted to let their rights be known to me in ſix months, as I am of opinion that the right belongs to ſaid eſtate to this time, and intend to proceed to hold them as ſuch, until better informed.

ROBERT PARISH,

Next door to the corner of Third in Race-ſtreet,

Has for Sale:

A PARCEL of Ironmongery and Braſs Furniture, amongſt which, are the following, Mill, Whip and Hand Saws, Chizzels, Gouges, and Augurs, Carpenter's Plains, Braces, with a compleat ſet of Bits, Rat and Mouſe Traps, Gimblets, Locks and Hinges, Cooper's Tools of different kinds, Wire Sieves of Braſs or Iron, of different ſizes, Riddles for Wind Mills, or Dutch Fans, Braſs Handles, Scutcheons and Locks for Drawers; alſo Vinegar by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity, Bottle Corks by the bag or groce, Window Glaſs by the box, Cinnamon, Ginger, London Glue, Red and White Chalk, &c. &c.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 21ſt of this inſtant, (Auguſt) an Apprentice Lad named JAMES HAMILTON, about fourteen years old, has black hair and black eyes, is a cunning artful Fellow; he will tell any lie to ſcreen himſelf from being taken; had on, and took with him, three jackets, viz. two white fuſtian, one with ſleeves, the other figured, and one homeſpun brown cloth, one white ſhirt, and a flax and tow do. two pair of trowſers, one ſtriped, and the other tow, a ſcolloped hat, and half worn ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice Lad, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD MARTIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

WAS STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, of White Marſh townſhip, in the night of the 28th of Auguſt, 1780, a black STALLION, ſtrong built, thick legs, and buſhy tail, with a large ſtar in his forehead, about ten years old, and about fifteen hands high, can trot and pace. Whoever ſecures the Horſe and thief, ſo as the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Six Hundred Dollars, or Three Hundred Dollars for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me, ISAIAH HUBBS.

WAS found, in a rye field of the Subſcriber, living in Cumberland county, Peters townſhip, about the third of June laſt, a bay MARE, four years old, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, natural trotter. The owner by proving his property, and paying charges, may have her, by applying to

WILLIAM SCOTT, Fuller.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubſcriber is induced by the perſuaſion of his friends, to offer himſelf a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the enſuing Election: The votes and intereſt of thoſe perſons who think him worthy of, and qualified for this duty, will be conſidered as a favour done to their humble ſervant,

JOSEPH RUSH.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED about the 27th of July laſt, a red COW, with a white face, curled in the forehead, a white ſpot about the bignets of a hand on the top of her neck cloſe to her fore ſhoulder, her belly white, her horns a little blunted by having a board put on them, the tail red and the long hair white. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Union-ſtreet near Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

Sept. 1. JEDIDIAH SNOWDEN.

To be SOLD by the Subſcribers,

At their Store on MEARE's Wharf, below the Draw-bridge.

A FEW barrels of beſt liver, ſpermaceti and Whale oil, ſome choice barrels of mackarel, cod fiſh in quintals, beſt muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels, bohea tea in quarter cheſts, geneva in caſes, beſt allum ſalt, Ruſſia and ravens duck, a variety of padlocks, gimlets and nail hammers, &c. a ſmall quantity of buff and white caſimer, and brown broad cloth.

BUNNER, MURRAY, and Co.

N. B. A remarkable faſt ſailing Virginia boat, fit for ſea, will carry 27 hogſheads tobacco—a bill of exchange on Sea Brook, in Connecticut, for £4700 lawful.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inſt. from the Subſcriber, living in Kenſington, a Negro Lad, about 17 or 18 years old, ſtraight limbed, and well made, born in Virginia; had on when he went away, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN G. EYRE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are defired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public, That he has juſt finiſhed a Mezotinto PRINT, in poſter ſize*, of His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, from the original picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania.

Shopkeepers and perſons going to the Weſt Indies may be ſupplied at ſuch a price as will afford a conſiderable profit to them, by applying at the ſouth-weſt corner of Lombard and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE.

N. B. As the firſt impreſſion of this ſort of prints are the moſt valuable, thoſe who are anxious to poſſeſs a likeneſs of our worthy General are deſired to apply immediately.

* 14 inches by 10 inches, beſides the margin.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; in front 47 feet, and in depth 180 feet to Minor ſtreet, with or without a lot of the ſame width oppoſite to it on the ſouth ſide of Minor-ſtreet, 86 feet deep; to be ſold together or divided as may beſt ſuit a purchaſer.

A ſmall bank Lot and Houſe on Front and Water-ſtreets, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

A Plantation in North Wales townſhip, containing 123 acres or thereabouts, now in tenure of George Lotiz, adjoining Humphrey Jones and others, through which runs a valuable ſtream of water.

Two thouſand acres of Land in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, on Pequeſs Creek, a large part whereof is valuable unimproved meadow. Apply to JAMES KINSEY, in the city of Burlington, or to PHILIP or THOMAS KINSEY, in Philadelphia.

The Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint her friends and the public in General,

THAT ſhe is removed into, and now keeps that noted and commodious Inn, the ſign of the Indian King, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets. She has provided herſelf with every convenience for the buſineſs, and flatters herſelf that her cuſtomers ſhall not want due attendance.

She will likewiſe take in horſes to keep, and having very convenient ſtabling for that purpoſe. Thoſe gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to ſend their horſes, may depend on having them well taken care of, upon reaſonable terms.

SIDNEY PAUL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very likely NEGROE WENCH, nineteen years old, with a beautiful female Child, ſix months old, both very healthy. The Wench has been uſed to cook for a genteel family, can ſew, ſpin, and do every kind of houſe-work; has had the ſmall pox and meazles—is very honeſt and ſober. The purchaſer will have a ſatisfactory aſſurance of her character, and that ſhe is ſold for no fault but merely for want of employ. The loweſt price is 100l. York currency, or an equivalnt. Inquire of the Printer.

Bergen County, (New Jerſey) July 18, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE moſes built BOAT, in length 28 feet, in width 8 and an half feet, and in depth 3 and an half feet; will carry upwards of five cord wood, has a good anchor and chain, ſpritſail and ſhrouds. She may be ſeen at Warner's wharf, near Race-ſtreet wharf. For further particulars, enquire at MICHAEL DAWSON's in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the Friendſhip, lately commanded by ——, taken at ſea on her intended voyage from Richmond in Virginia to the Head of Elk, re taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Samuel Hollingſhead, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe in the city of Philadelphia on the ſecond day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſhip or veſſel called the Queen Charlotte, taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Samuel Hollingſhead, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſchooner Arbuthnot, lately commanded by Roger Pye, taken at ſea on her intended voyage from St. Kitts to New-York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Roger Kaign, *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſchooner or veſſel called the Poplar, retaken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Roger Kaign, *qui tam, &c.* To the intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 23. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

N. B. It appears by a depoſition taken in this cauſe, that the above veſſel was taken by the Britiſh privateer called the Cox, and ordered for New York, and retaken by the Holker and Fair American on her paſſage thither.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; for the trial of the ſchooner Two Brothers, lately commanded by Samuel Cleetſam; taken at ſea on her intended voyage from New Providence to New-York; ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by James Nicholſon and Samuel Nicholſon, Eſquires. To the end and intent that the owner or owners or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 19, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the ſchooner Nancy, lately commanded by Alexander Morriſon, re taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by Roger Kean, &c. To the intent that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

Auguſt 17, 1780. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

N. B. It appears by depoſitions taken in this cauſe, hat the above ſchooner being loaded with tobacco was aken on the third of Auguſt inſt. on her paſſage from ome port in Cheſapeak Bay to the Head of Elk, by the privateer Reſtoration, belonging to the port of New-York, and re taken on the 8th inſt. by the libellants. The witneſſes know neither the names of the former owners or C ptain of her.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with buſineſs, wants to be employed in a Compting-Houſe. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Lieutenant's-Office, Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1780.

To the Second, Third, and Fourth Claſſes of the city Militia.

WHEREAS a large number of our virtuous Militia, belonging to the 2d, 3d, and 4th Claſſes, have marched againſt our common enemy; and as many of theſe true ſons of liberty have left wives and children, who by Law are entitled to a ſupport during their abſence, which is to be paid them out of the fines of delinquents: Hereby give Notice to all ſuch delinquents, to pay forthwith into my office in Arch-ſtreet, their reſpective Fines, by which ſuch delinquents will ſave five per cent. commiſſion, and other inconveniencies; the Collectors having poſitive orders not to call more than once on any delinquent, from and after the publication of this notice, for any Militia fines due.

WILLIAM HENRY, Lieutenant of the city and liberties.

CHOICE Port and Madeira Wine in bottles, Bottled Beer for exportation or immediate uſe, Vinegar by the caſk, and Draught Beer as uſual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM PUSEY,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The higheſt price given for Empty Bottles. 6t.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown, Bucks county, on the night of the 12th inſt. (Auguſt) a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, well made, with a ſtar and ſnip, carries remarkable high, and is very lame in her hind leg with the ſpavin. She was ſtolen by a certain WILLIAM BUNTING, a young man of about five feet ſeven inches high, well made, with a blue coat and red and white ſtriped overalls: He was heard of at the Seven Stars on Coneſtogo Road, twelve miles from Philadelphia, and ſaid he was going to the Forks of Brandywine, pretending he had relations and acquaintance that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1780.

WAS left at the Coneſtogo Waggon, in Market ſtreet, two weeks ago, two pair of SILVER SHOE-BUCKLES. The owner proving his property and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have them again by applying to

RICHARD BARRY.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Off Stow Creek,

A PETTIAUGRE. The owner proving his property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to ROBERT THOMPSON,

Auguſt 16. Shallopman.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate two miles and a half from a landing on Oldman's Creek, in Piles-Grove Townſhip, Salem County, New Jerſey, containing upwards of three hundred acres; it is all woodland, and exceeding finely timbered with oak and hickory. This land is exceeding good, and ſold fifteen years ago at 3l. per acre. For terms of ſale pleaſe to apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about a week ago, a dark red COW, with ſome white under her belly, branded on each horn with the letters J. Keen. She is ſuppoſed to be towards the Falls of Schuylkill. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and brings her to the ſubſcriber living near Poole's bridge, in the Northern Liberties, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 18. JOHN KEEN.

TAKEN UP,

On the 12th and 14th inſt. by the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the White Horſe in Shippen-ſtreet, treſpaſſing on his meadow bordering on the river Schuylkill and Topacken creek,

A BAY HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, two ſmall white ſpots on his off ſhoulder, without brands, ſhod all round. Alſo a brown MARE, fourteen hands high, about three or four years old, without brand or ear mark. Likewiſe a black MARE, her near hind foot white, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, the near ſide of her mane cut, a ſwitch tail, and ſundry brands undiſtinguiſhable. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold as the law directs.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15. JOHN WEBB.

WAS TAKEN UP,

The 19th of July,

A DARK bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, on both ſides, and is branded on the near buttock with ſome letter, but ſo dull that it can't be known; he has a long ſwitch tail, and black mane, with no ſhoes on. Any perſon that has loſt ſaid Horſe, are deſired to apply to MICHAEL RAIGNBOW,

in Moyamenſing townſhip, near Jacob Wetman's.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT and convenient brick DWELLING HOUSE, in Baltimore Town, ſuitable either for a private Family or Merchant, and in as good a ſtand for buſineſs as any in the Borough. Five Hundred Pounds of the purchaſe money, muſt be paid in gold or ſilver, not that the ſeller lacks confidence in the Continental currency, but, from a neceſſity of raiſing a ſum in ſpecie, *to defray the expence of a two years captivity at New-York.*

NATHANIEL RAMSAY.

Auguſt 21, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT two hundred VOLUMES of Medicine, Surgery, Chemiſtry, Phyſic, Botany, Anatomy, Phiſiology, and Pharmacy, among which are fifteen volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery of Paris, and thirteen volumes of the Premiums given in ſaid Academy. Danet's Dictionary, French and Latin, and others. A compleat collection of Inſtruments of Surgery of the beſt quality, of ſteel and ſilver; the Forceps of Deſmelie, and his Lever for womens delivery.

Alſo a large quantity of Linen, fit for wounds of all kinds; Bandages for hernia; a quantity of Wax Pipes, &c. a neat and good pair of Piſtols; a Bridle and Bit; a Snuff Mill, with ſome ſilk Sieves, &c. Apply to the Printer.

Southwark, Auguſt 17, 1780.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber laſt Friday, the 11th inſtant, (Auguſt) a brown bay MARE, 15 and a half hands high, with a large ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters well, carries lofty. Alſo ſtolen the beginning of May laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a brown bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſnip, about 5 years old, trots and paces; he has a ſmall lump on the inſide of one of his legs above the footlock. TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward will be given for the Mare or Horſe, and FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Horſe and Thief, by

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a convenient family WAGGON, and a genteel COACH to diſpoſe of cheap.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 18, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Ann Arundel county, State of Maryland, the night of the 13th inſt. a Mulatto Slave, named DICK, about nineteen years of age, five feet two or three inches high, has ſhort curled hair, which he ſometimes ties, had on a linen coat, blue jacket and drab breeches, a ſhirt of Iriſh linen, and a cambrick ſtock, he was apprehended at Wright's Ferry, and called himſelf Iſaac Black, is armed with a piſtol, and ſays that he is going to the Continental army.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Slave, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 19, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Continental Waggon Yard, on Tueſday the 14th inſtant, two Horſes, viz. one a dark bay, about eight years old, fourteen and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock M. and on the off buttock F. S. alſo a light bay, about ſix years old, fifteen hands high, large ratch in his face, four white feet. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and brings them to Jacob Hilrzheimer, or Colonel John Mitchel, ſhall receive SEVENTY DOLLARS Reward, for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT BEARD.

WANTED,

As a CHILD's NURSE.

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, and who can bring a good character: One from the country will be prefered. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT or piece of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth nineteen and a half feet, and extending in depth one hundred and ſixty feet to Union-ſtreet, with a new three-ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement thereon, lately occupied by Colonel Lutterlow, fronting Union-ſtreet; likewiſe a ſtable and ſmall brick meſſuage or kitchen next Pine-ſtreet: The whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of Twenty ſix Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars or the value thereof, &c. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, at his Office in Black-horſe Alley near Front ſtreet.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Elfrith's Alley, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia; having three rooms on a floor, with good cellars under the whole; together with a convenient back ſtore, in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. For terms apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe, (except the plaiſtering) ſituate in Southwark, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, and next door to Silas Engles; the lot containing in front, eighteen feet, and in depth eighty feet, ſubject to a ground rent of five pounds per annum. For further particulars, pleaſe enquire of Thomas Shute, in Church Ally, who continues ſelling indigo, by wholeſale and retail, and has a new nine inch cable to ſell. THOMAS SHUTE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, THE SEPTEMBER 5, 1780.

THE GENERAL ADVERTISER

OR

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.

To the Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two last General elections, and once more request the favor of your votes at the ensuing election, for the said office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble servant,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying on James River, in Virginia, about 35 miles above Richmond, lately the place of residence of Col. William Fleming, and known by the name of Mount Pleasant. It contains somewhat more than 1400 acres, about 100 acres of which are rich low grounds, and the remainder upland of the first quality. It is provided with a dwelling house, stables, barns and out-houses, together with an excellent orchard, and is esteemed in proportion to its size and situation, one of the most valuable estates in that country. For terms apply to Mrs. BYRD, at Westover, on James River, Virginia, or to

ROBERT HARE.

A Gold-headed CANE,

WAS left in some Gentleman's house in this city, about the beginning of May last. The owner requests, that the person in whose possession it may be, would be so obliging as to send it to the Printer.

District of Southwark, September 2, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's field, on the night of the 1st inst. a dark brown HORSE, 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces, trots and handgallops, marked on the near shoulder and off buttock with i i. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief convicted, shall have the above reward, or for the horse alone Four Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from out of Mr. Joseph Johnson's pasture in Moyamensing township, on or about the 20th of last month, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, a star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, a natural pacer, and believed to be about 12 or 13 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to Benjamin Fuller in Front-street, or to Mr. Johnson, shall have the above reward.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living on Canawaga, York county, Milnalain township, the 26th of July last, a roan MARE, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, has a star in her forehead, is branded on the near hind buttock HV, above four years old, and has never been shod. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM BIGGAR.

Just printed and to be sold by

STEINER AND CIST,

At their Printing-office in Second street, a few doors above Race-street, Philadelphia,

A neat and correct EDITION of

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK.

At the same place in the press, and speedily will be published,

The Practice of the French Pronunciation.

By JOHN PERRIN.

LOST at SEA,

In November last,

A LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 2716, for One Thousand Dollars, dated August 27, 1779, payable to the subscriber, or order.

JOHN TANNER.

PETER WHITESIDE AND Co.

In Walnut street, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum in hogsheads,

Gin and Brandy in cases,

Sweet Oil in ditto,

Bohea Tea,

Teneriffe Wine,

Bar Iron,

White Lead and Bar Lead.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by the very great respect you shewed me at the last election, I take this method of informing you that I mean to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing election; and your placing me on the return, shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, Your most humble servant,

August 22. MATTHEW HENDERSON.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1780.

THOSE Gentlemen who have subscribed towards recruiting the Pennsylvania line, are earnestly requested to send their subscriptions to DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq; State Treasurer, who will give a certificate for the same to be repaid in the same species as advanced, with interest at six per cent. The recruits coming in lately very fast from the country, makes the above requisition absolutely necessary.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1780.

To GERMAN DESERTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all GERMAN DESERTERS from the armies of Great-Britain, will meet with proper encouragement for enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Deux-Ponts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's Hussars, both which corps are now serving in America under the command of Monsieur le Comte de Rochambeau.

Application must be made to Col. NICOLA, at the Barracks; or at Mr. PETER HAYS's, in Third-street, near Race street, where an Officer of each corps will be found.

GEORGE RUTTER,

SIGN and ORNAMENT PAINTER,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the Public in general, That he has opened shop in Fifth-street, one door below Walnut street, partly opposite the New Gaol, where he executes said business in all its branches in the neatest manner. Any persons who may please to favour him with their commands, may depend on having their work carefully and expeditiously executed on the lowest terms.

N. B. The partnership between Winter and Rutter is dissolved.

TO BE SOLD,

HOUSES AND LANDS.

A SMALL Plantation, containing forty-seven acres of good land, a frame dwelling house, a stable, a garden paled in, about eight acres of meadow and the same quantity of woodland, and a good orchard of fruit trees; situate one mile from Potts-Grove, bounded by the Reading road on one end and the river Schuylkill on the other.

A Lot of Ground situate on Walnut-street and Third street from Schuylkill; ninety-nine feet front by two hundred and seventy feet deep.

A Ten-acre Piece of good Woodland, part of which may be made into meadow, having a good stream of water running through the same; situate in Germantown township, about a quarter of a mile from the road leading through Beggars-town, and seven miles from Philadelphia.

Also sundry Houses and Lots in and near this city.

For further particulars enquire of THOMAS SHUTE, in Church Alley, Philadelphia, who continues selling Indigo on commission, and has a choice parcel of Carolina Indigo in tierces and barrels to sell by wholesale and retail. Also an elegant large silver Waiter, a new nine-inch Cable, and a large strong new Cart.

HARE's best bottled PORTER,

By the Grose or Dozen, to be SOLD by

CHRISTOPHER BAKER,

At the corner of Second and Vine-streets; where the highest price will be given for empty Bottles.

Philadelphia, August 23, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of Col. Jacob Morgan's stable, in Race street, on Saturday night last, a sorrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high and about five years old, low in flesh, with a blaze in his forehead, a thin mane, a white and reddish mixed tail, branded L. Whoever takes up said horse, and will bring him to Messrs. Morgan and Baker's store in Second-street, or to the subscriber in Oley, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Morgan and Baker, or

JOHN LESHER.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APRIL 19.

MR. GRATTON, who had declared that on this day he should make his motion, relative to the declaration of the rights of Ireland, explained himself nearly in these terms:

"Never has the House met to resolve upon a subject more important, more deciding; you are called upon this day to protest against the usurpation of the Parliament of Great-Britain; to join with me, and to raise up in concert your hands and voices against this usurpation; you are called upon to listen to the cry of three millions of inhabitants, who demand justice. At this important moment, if Heaven had granted me a son, you should see me, like the father of Hannibal, leading him to the altar, there to swear that he would protect the sacred rights of the people. Let us not dissimulate, this people has rights; they have among others that of calling upon us to preserve their rights, of making us accountable for them at all times. A cry, like this, which proceeds from some millions of mouths, is a powerful cry: It is a voice of thunder; it is impossible not to hear it; the dullest ear is affected. This voice announces to you, that although you have done something for Ireland, much still remains to be done; that the people's minds are not satisfied; that if any thing will calm the effervescence, it is the establishment of that confidence, which it is natural to place in you, in considering you, as the guardians born of that liberty which they claim."

"This comforting idea fixes upon you the eyes of the multitude, who thus address you; call back Great-Britain to simple ideas of justice; oblige her, force her to restore your political liberty, as she has restored the freedom of your trade: Tell her, that the manner in which she yielded this last favor, is alarming; that the minister of Britain, in giving it, has not said it was of *right*, but only *expedient*. Note, that this word expedient reveals a disquieting reserve, fatal in the mouth of Britain. It was this fatal word, which has cost her North America; which has plunged her in streams of blood; in abysses of misery and horror. Tell her in short, that this word *expedient* fixes her insincerity, her tacit reserves; that whilst these reserves continue, or are supposed to continue, we cannot look upon the advantages lately granted to our trade, as other than temporary, as altogether precarious, because that being ever at the good will of Great-Britain, she can withdraw them whenever she judges *expedient*. Add to this, that we can not consider our selves, but as slaves who are eased for a moment, having still in view the fetters with which they were laden, in the hand which took them off, and which appears ready to clap them on again. By speaking thus to Britain, you will the more assuredly command her attention, as the present time is favorable. It was God, the Great God himself, who created this juncture for your emancipation; for the deliverance of you and your posterity. Let it not slip from you in vain. Take care especially not to wait till the dangerous hour of a peace. Alas! peace for others would be war for you. Britain could not enjoy herself, till she brought you back to your trammells. In the name, then, of all that is dear to you; for the honor of your country; for the honor of human nature; by the remembrance of all that you have suffered; by your feelings for the injustice you have endured; by the love you bear for your posterity; by the dignity, the noble generosity which reigns in the hearts of Irishmen, let me conjure you, let me beseech you to seize this lucky hour, this fortunate opportunity, and to mark it, as that of your liberty. Believe me, Great-Britain is now perfectly convinced, that universal supremacy is a chimera, an absurdity. Hosts of enemies surround her, croud and fall on her from all parts. Her supremacy every where eclipsed, the sea is no longer her demesne, the honor of her Councils is tarnished, together with that of her arms. She wants armies, fleets, Admirals, Generals; the numbness of indolence marks all her measures; division, imbittered by defeat, presides in her Councils. We are not in the like situation; this is the aurora of our happy days. Never Ireland, never any people upon earth could boast of a Senate so well formed as ours, a Senate which has so much right to the confidence of the people; nor never were a people better disposed to support the great views of its Senate. A divine fire inflames every heart, a sacred enthusiasm, of which antiquity itself furnishes no example, has changed a languishing multitude into a high spirited people. Carry the eyes of your imagination beyond these walls, and you see 40 000 men under arms, fixing their's upon you, waiting in silence, the result of the deliberations of this day. Their wish is uniform. They all sigh for liberty. Providence seems to smile upon them, yes, the hand of God is visible, I see it. It is that which has prepared the whole; it is that which is about to compleat the blessing. When that hand holds out to you independence and happiness, can you hold back from receiving them? Will you refuse the benefits of Heaven? I have called this

prepared moment, decisive, but I must add, that it is urgent: What passed yesterday must convince you of this. It was asked of the servants of the crown, whether an army of 15 000 Irish, ought, in Ireland, to be subject to the laws of England. They answered you, yes. To this height of audacity has your rashness incited them. You went into marks of immoderate joy, upon obtaining the repeal of some iniquitous laws which were oppressive to you. They believed that you were fully satisfied, or they pretended to think so. Your anticipated rejoicings have betrayed the fairest of your rights. You fondly imagined for a moment, that you had obtained the soul of commerce, without which no commerce can exist, and you have obtained nothing. You grasped at a phantom, which eluded your grasp. Illusion has reared an edifice before your eyes, which wants a foundation. In a word, your situation is singular; you have trade without the liberty of trade, and a Senate without a Parliament. Does this afford ground for rejoicings? It is high time that the deception should cease. It is time that you should obtain a clear declaration of your rights. It is time that you should see that three millions of people in Ireland who form a distinct society, have, according to political liberty, rights as sacred as those of the people of England. These three millions demand of you this liberty by my voice; they ask it with confidence, because they honor their Parliament; because they consider it equally venerable with that which declared the rights of the people of England: in short, as consisting of men by whom Rome would have been honored, when Rome did honor to human nature.

Is it possible, that the enemies of Ireland, can treat the noble efforts of the people, as the outrages of a meer mob? I ask, are the petitions of 18 or 19 counties the voice of the mob, or of the people? Do you acknowledge any other constituents than the people? Are you to obey any other call? But, it will be said, should England be obstinate; should—But has England the art of multiplying herself? Can she wage war with 18 millions of French, 18 millions of Spaniards, 3 millions of Americans, and 3 millions of Irish? What has she to oppose to all these? Why, 10 millions of people, bent down under the load of 200 millions of debts; an establishment of 14 millions in time of peace, and of 21 in time of war. Is it with the embarras of these multiplied shackles, that she is to set the whole human race at defiance? However, you have received the instructions of your constituents; when you conform to these instructions, you may rely on their support. Already, your Judges and your Commissioners (of the public revenue) have set you an example: they have refused obedience to the Acts of Parliament made in England to bind Ireland. Shall your conduct be a censure of theirs? Already have 18 counties declared, that they do not acknowledge these laws. Still farther, it is by adhering to the instructions of the people that this side of the House (the opposition) have prevented any money bill from passing till we have obtained a declaratory act: Will you betray the interests of the people? Will you disobey them in direct terms, manifestly? Can you do this with impunity? But, it will be said, can you think of offending Great-Britain, just after she has given you proofs of her good will; you are ungrateful; you are void of gratitude? I know of no gratitude, which is to impose a yoke of slavery on me. But they add, you are never satisfied, there is no end of your demands. What do we ask? We ask the restitution of that of which we have been stripped, the dearest, the most important of our rights. That of the King to his crown is not more sacred, than our claim to liberty. It is to liberty, we are this day rearing a temple in Ireland; or perhaps you are about to devote one to infamy. Dread the reflections, the remorse, the impotent regrets of old age. Dread the curses of your children, lest they follow you to your graves. Let it not be said, from generation to generation, that in 1780, the Parliament of Ireland was purchased by a bankrupt Ministry, with the monies of an empty Treasury; it made itself a God of Interest, and bent the knee before the idol Corruption. This prospect is horrible!—Once more, in the name of Providence, which has provided for you the opportunity, by that regard you owe to your posterity, by all that constitutes the well being, the happiness of a people, ascertain, establish the rights, the liberties of your country. If I am urgent, if I speak to you with much emotion and warmth, be assured, I have nothing in view but your interest; the good of my country. For myself, I ask nothing that men can bestow, but to breathe in common with all my fellow citizens, that pure air which can only be enjoyed in a land of liberty. My heart will be oppressed, life will only be a toilsome burden, whilst I see at the heels of the poorest of our peasants one link of the British chain. Here Mr. Grattan made the following motion. "Resolved, That the King's most excellent Ma-
"jesty, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland, are
"the only power which can bind the people of Ireland,
"or pass laws within this Kingdom."

The Attorney General opposed the motion, and was supported by many of the Members. Others spoke in favour of it. As it is not possible to collect all that was said for and against by so many Speakers, we shall by way of contrast to Mr. Grattan's speech, give the substance of that of Mr. Bush. What proceeded from him, will be less suspected than the declamations of such ministerial Members as the Attorney General, as Mr. Bush is generally looked on, as on the side of the opposition.

"We are now to determine the most important political question that has ever been debated in this kingdom. Ages may pass in succession, but never will the remembrance of what is about to be done in this House, escape posterity. Our situation is as delicate, as it is decisive. We are going, either to assure ourselves of the affection of a country, which we call sister, or forever to alienate her by limiting her power. The motion of my honorable friend, answers in no case, which forces me very unwillingly, to stand up against him. What is our object at this instant? To obtain advantages of Great-Britain, and avoid being hurt by her. The motion answers neither of these purposes. On the contrary, it tends to hinder us from procuring advantages, and to incite her to hurt us. We have already done but too much to alarm that kingdom, which did not advert to the importance of Poyning's Law, till we called out for the repeal of it. What are her pretensions to supremacy to us, whilst content with the claim she renounces the exercise of it. I am fully convinced that this claim is with respect to us, very near, like her claim to the Crown of France. But of what consequence are such pretensions, if they are never exercised. You will ask, who will answer for her moderation in this respect? Let her interest, let her conduct towards us answer for it. Has not government given a convincing proof of the sincerity of her intentions, by putting sixteen thousand muskets in our hands. When the body of the nation has willingly sacrificed in part, the interests of her trade, to us, has it not acted like a sensible brother towards his sister. In short, England will, in every respect, have it to say, that we are ungrateful, as we shall not be able to persuade her, that she has done nothing for us. When once she suspects us of ingratitude, certainly she will refuse us those advantages we expect. It remains to enquire whether this is not a mischievous business, and whether danger is not inseparably connected with this proposition. Suppose, that England plunged in every possible embarrassment, should, for the present, dissimulate her just resentments, the æra of a peace must at length come.—Then what will become of you, if a provoked sister, before she laid down her arms, should turn them upon Ireland. I tremble at the thought."

The motion without being rejected, will scarcely produce the intended effect, delay being the surest weapon of influence. Yet influence, so generally, so vigorously attacked on all sides, seems on each blow it receives, to acquire a degree of strength. Passing by what passes daily in the British Parliament, and without leaving Ireland, we shall now give a new proof of the empire of influence.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

Mr. Yelverton opened to the House, the abuses arising from Poyning's Act, and asked leave to bring in a Bill for to regulate in a manner more conformable to the spirit of the constitution, the manner in which Irish Bills should be transmitted to England. Directly to strike popular motion on the head, is not the best course to take; temporizing being the great secret. By gaining time, Mr. Gratton's motion had been eluded. Of course, Sir Richard Heron made a counter motion, tending to declare, that it was not expedient to debate the question at present.

"Why not now," cried out Mr. English! "What!
"after three ages of slavery, is it now time to shake off
"our fetters? Is this the time, when he who wears them,
"is most sensible of their constraint, is bound in duty to
"defer his deliverance."

"It is inconceivable," added Mr. Correy, "how the present question can be a subject of debate: It amounts to this: Shall the Parliament of Ireland be directed by a Privy Council? For what purpose is a Parliament holden, which has not a right to bring in a Bill? Can this accord with the spirit of the constitution? No, it is a visible usurpation; and as the usurper is the Privy Council, let Parliament cite the Privy Council to her bar! Let not the Minister at the head of his phalanx intimidate you! It is not his voice, it is that of the people, you ought to obey. Let public virtue then conduct hither, in triumph, public liberty! Let each one of us stoop down, gather up a stone, and work at the sacred foundations of the temple, which a generous people should erect to liberty."

All these strokes of eloquence were darted in vain; one hundred and five Members, whose names Ireland will never forget, voted for the motion, but one hundred and fifty, who she will be less liable to forget, voted against it.

Next day, (the 27th) influence carried all with it, when the opposition call corrupt. The subsidy Bill was read the first time, former resolves notwithstanding, and in spite of the opposition made by divers Members, to some clauses, it went through the House.

It is probable that the opposition in both Parliaments, (those of Great Britain and Ireland) will be tired of declaiming against influence.

EXTRACTS from the Observations of the Court of France, on the Memorial of the Court of London.

(Continued from last Tuesday's Paper.)

THE King ought naturally to have supposed, that his exactness in redressing the grievances of the Court of London, would induce that Court to imitate his example, and one may be apt to believe, that nothing was left of this kind for his Majesty to wish, after what is asserted in the Justificative Memorial; "that it would be easy to
"give, or rather to repeat the satisfactory answers which
"have been made, and thereby to demonstrate to France
"herself, the moderation of the British King, his love
"of justice, and the sincerity of his dispositions to pre-
"serve the general peace of Europe." But that Court, instead of holding that conduct of which they dare to boast, a conduct which justice prescribed, and which circumstances might also be said to point out to their prudence, that Court contented themselves with giving vague and empty assurances of their good will; and instead of ordering the reparations which the King had a right to expect, the English Ministry did always refer to the Admiralty, there to be buried and forgot, all the official representations made by his Majesty's Ambassador. What is most astonishing, is, that while the Court of London shewed so little regard for the just demands of the King, they charged their Ambassador to make to his Majesty, new denunciations against pretended favours granted to the Americans: According to Lord Stormont, the Lexington, the Reprisal, and the Dolphin, three privateers of that nation, had brought into the ports of France, vessels taken on the British coast, that they had sailed out again after having refitted, and had come back into the ports of France with new prizes, liberty had been granted them, to sell them publicly; other commanders and owners of privateers, had obtained the permission to arm in the ports of the kingdom; in a word, that Ambassador resumed all the grievances he had already laid before the King's Ministers, although he had received on each of them in particular, such answers as left nothing for his zeal to wish for. The English Ministers allude to all those false or exaggerated facts, when they assert: "That
"the Agents of the Colonies encouraged by the Ministry
"of France, had formed and carried into execution the
"audacious scheme of establishing a place of arms in the
"kingdom; that their partners had fitted out vessels,
"and armed them to cruize even on the British coasts;
"that in order to save appearances, the Captains of those
"privateers hoisted the pretended American flag, altho'
"the crews were always composed of a great number of
"Frenchmen, who embarked impunely, even under the
"eyes of the Governors and other officers of the Mari-
"time Provinces, who behaved in this manner with the
"design of conforming themselves to the views of the
"Ministry."

According to the English memorial, Lord Stormont in executing the above mentioned orders, forgot the regard and respect due to the King, so far as to call upon him to explain his conduct, and his intentions without delay and without any evasion; and to offer him in the name of the King his master, the alternative of peace or war. Lord Stormont, it is true, expressed himself with a warmth, it might even be said with a passion, little suited to the place where he was speaking; but the Count de Vergennes interrupted him, by coolly observing, that if what he had been saying, was the object of his commission, and that if his Court had ordered him to make a declaration of war, he would give notice of it to the King immediately, adding that he, Lord Stormont, was too well acquainted with the rights and dignity of Sovereigns, not to guess beforehand at the answer of his Majesty. This speech, uttered with as much moderation and firmness, made Lord Stormont come back to himself, and struck with the officious lesson he had just received, he entreated the Count de Vergennes in the most earnest and pressing manner, to look on what he had been saying as if it had never happened, and he resumed with the tone suited to his character and that of the King's Minister, the matter which was the object of his mission: This scene took place on the eighth day of July, 1777. It is not reported here without reluctance, but the King's dignity, as well as truth requires it should be made known.

But it is most difficult to conceive by what motive and with what design the English Ministry have acknowledged such an arrogant speech to have been uttered by Lord Stormont: they have not then perceived that it destroyed their pompous parade of the moderation of the King of Great-Britain, of his extreme love of peace and ardent wish to preserve it: They have not perceived, above all, that he (Lord Stormont) did then forget or rather injure the dignity of his own Sovereign, by inducing the people to believe that a Great Power may impunely be insulted and provoked.

Whatever might be the intention of the British Ministers in supposing that Lord Stormont had made to France a declaration of war, the King, who was informed of the representations of the Court of London, without having had any mention made to him of the speech disavowed by Lord Stormont, ordered to answer the English Ambassador, "That his Majesty, faithful to the observation
"of Treaties, shall permit nothing which may prove dero-
"gatory to it; and that, sensible to the complaints made
"against the irregular conduct of the three American pri-
"vateers, Reprisal, Lexington, and Dolpin, he shall express
"his discontent, by giving orders to detain such of those
"privateers, as shall be found in the ports of the king-
"dom, until sufficient securities may be had; that they shall
"return directly to America, without disturbing any more
"the European seas; that the orders shall be renewed,
"not only to forbid the sale of the prizes which those
"same privateers might have brought, or others might,
"in future bring in, but also that they may set sail as
"soon as the wind and weather shall permit; that the
"same order shall extend to every captor whatever, and
"that the officers appointed for this purpose, shall be
"obliged to see it strictly executed, being answerable in
"their own persons, for every transgression; that they
"shall likewise carefully see that the commercial facilities
"granted to Americans, be always confined within law-
"ful bounds; besides, if any English subject thinks him-
"self grounded to bring a personal action against any of
"the above mentioned Americans, the tribunals are
"opened to him, LAW AND NOT AUTHORITY DECI-
"DING DISPUTES in France as well as in England."

To this answer were added some remarks on the repeated complaints which had in vain been laid before the Court of London; they imported that the King's readiness to redress the grievances of that Court, gives his Majesty reason to think, "that the King of Great Britain will, on his side, as readily remove all subjects of complaint, and give strict orders, to put a stop to the vexations to which the commerce of his Majesty's subjects is frequently exposed; that his Majesty does not intend either to encourage or protect them, in an intercourse prohibited by the treaties, but that he cannot consent, that on frivolous distinctions, French vessels should be taken and confiscated with their cargoes, and that the crews should be confined and ill used, under pretence, that there is merchandize on board, which is or may be the growth of North America; that such a jurisprudence can neither be reconciled with justice, nor with the friendly assurances of the Court of London."

(To be continued)

September 1, 1780.

A FEW gentlemen having lately met together at the University Hall, for the purpose of forming a Society, in imitation of those in Paris, London, and Amsterdam, for recovering drowned persons, are desirous of promoting so useful an institution in this city, and will hold a meeting in the Hall of the University, on Tuesday next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, in order to choose the proper officers, and approve some rules for the government of the society, which will then be presented them, and at which time and place, those gentlemen who were proposed for Members are earnestly requested to attend.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons of Wilmington, Newcastle county, about the 18th inst. (July) a black HORSE, 5 years old, with a small star in his face, and a few white hairs on the top of his back, neither brand or ear mark, a natural trotter, shod all round. Whoever takes up said Horse, shall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and if stolen, and the thief brought to Justice, the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS ROBINSON.

BERLIN, April 22.

AN order of the Cabinet Council of the King of Prussia, has appeared. It is addreſſed to the Grand Chancellor, and is dated April 14, 1780, and directs that henceforth every plantiff bring his complaint in perſon before the Judges, and plead his own cauſe, without being allowed to employ an hired Advocate; but if the perſon ſuing, be incapable, in that caſe he ſhall be granted at the expence of the State, the aſſiſtance of a lawyer, who ſhall be obliged to proſecute gratis. It is hoped that theſe arrangements will leſſen the number of law-ſuits, promote early deciſions, and prevent high coſts. The lawyers, who of courſe, will be rendered uſeleſs, are allowed to offer themſelves, (if they believe themſelves capable) in caſes of vacancies, for ſeats in the different Colleges of Juſtice.

BOSTON, Auguſt 21.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Haden, from Holland, after 70 days paſſage. This veſſel met with a fleet, which ſhe took to be enemies, which occaſioned throwing overboard all her letters and papers: The fleet however proved to be from Virginia, bound to France.

Tueſday evening returned from a cruize, the ſhip Protector, John Foſter Williams, Eſq; commander.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here, the long expected Continental frigate the Alliance, Capt. Landais, in 5 weeks and 4 days from Port L'Orient, in France. By this veſſel we have a confirmation of the great mob in England, encouraged, it is ſaid, by Lord George Gordon. This inſurrection was occaſioned, according to report, by the Roman Catholic Bill; but the inſurgents ſeemed to have formed no political plan. They conſiſted of 40 or 50,000. They deſtroyed all the gaols in London, pulled down Lord Mansfield's houſe, and attempted the bank; but the guards and militia oppoſed them, and killed between three and four hundred. They kept together a number of days and then diſperſed. The King, it is ſaid, privately retired for ſome time, and ſo did Lord North. A number of the leading men in this inſurrection were taken and executed. Lord George Gordon was confined in the Tower, upon account of ſome letters wrote by him to Scotland, and intercepted by Miniſtry. Great uneaſineſs, however, continued in England. The Ruſſians and Dutch had determined to carry all ſorts of goods, without exception of any, under cover of their men of war; and would enter into a war with Britain to ſupport this point, if the latter did not cede to it. No proſpect of peace, but Britain ſtill appeared bent on carrying on the war. The French and Spaniſh men of war at Cales making upwards of 40 ſail of the line, were every moment expected to join the Breſt fleet for channel and other ſervices. The Britiſh home fleet was ſaid to conſiſt of leſs 30 ſail.

It is worthy of remark than ſays a correſpondent, that there has not been an inſtance this war, of American priſoners experiencing ſuch extreme humane treatment and politeneſs from any Britiſh commander, as thoſe who fell into the hands of the generous Admiral Edwards, on the Newfoundland ſtation: The conduct of a ſupercilious Capt. Keppel, in impreſſing the American boys from on board the priſon ſhip, was ſeverely reprobated by the Admiral, and the ſaid Captain ordered "to diſcharge the lads immediately, without heſitation."

Eight of the Quebec fleet have put into Halifax, having gained information of ſeveral American creizers being in the river St. Lawrence. Richard Hewes Lieutenant Governor of Halifax, is appointed Commodore and Commander in Chief of all the Brittannic navy in thoſe ſeas, conſiſting at preſent, of two frigates, one ſloop of war, and two tenders, excluſive of Mr. Mowatt's picaroning fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

On Friday laſt the Camp which had been formed at Trenton by the Militia of this State, by orders of His Excellency General Waſhington, broke up in conſequence of a countermand from him, or advices received from Europe. It conſiſted of 1500 Infantry, two companies of artillery, with 4 pieces of cannon, and a troop of Light-Horſe. During their encampment they daily practiſed the manœuvres and diſcipline introduced into the Continental army by Baron Steuben, and made a very great progreſs. The greateſt harmony and good order prevailed. A market was eſtabliſhed, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood regularly attended, and the reſpect paid to private property was ſuch, that all the damage done in three weeks, did not amount to more than fifty pounds ſpecie, agreeable to an appraiſement made by two Freeholders of New Jerſey. They were well provided with tents, and all other neceſſaries for actual field ſervice. In a few days more, the whole, with the addition of Lancaſter, York and Cumberland, would have made a corps of 3400 men. All under the command of His Excellency the Preſident of the State, ready to co operate with the Continental army, if their ſervices had been immediately neceſſary.

The following is an ADDRESS preſented to His Excellency GENERAL REED, Preſident and Commander in Chief of the State of Pennſylvania, at Trenton, September 1ſt, 1780, by Brigadier General LACEY, Col. EYRE, and Col. WILL, a Committee choſen for that purpoſe, and by the unanimous conſent and approbation of the Officers of the Pennſylvania Militia, encamped there.

SIR, *Camp, Trenton, September 1, 1780.*

IMPELLED by principle, we feel it our duty, to expreſs to your Excellency, the high ſenſe we entertain of your exertions, and alacrity in aſſembling the Militia at this place, agreeable to the orders of our excellent Commander in Chief; and at the ſame time that we admit the neceſſity of the meaſure, we cannot help lamenting our countermand, as we indulged the flattering hope, from the uniform ſyſtem of ſubordination and diſcipline, which your Excellency inculcated, and which we were determined to ſupport, that we ſhould at leaſt have anſwered the expectation of our country and diſappointed the wiſhes of our enemies, foreign and domeſtic.

Prompted by motives of political ſafety, and perſonal attachment, we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that it will ever be our pride and glory to follow you to the field, and that we ſhall moſt chearfully afford you every ſupport in our power to promote the general weal of America, and the particular intereſt of the State over which you ſo honorably preſide.

To which his Excellency returned the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

THE obliging ſentiments you have juſt expreſſed, cannot but give me a very ſincere pleaſure. The requiſition of our ſervice upon this occaſion, was founded on the moſt apparent propriety, and was too explicit to admit of doubt or delay. We have ſhewn our illuſtrious Allies, our excellent Commander in Chief, and the whole world, that when our country calls, it is our pleaſure to obey. The alacrity with which ſo numerous and well appointed a body of troops have appeared in arms, the improvement in diſcipline, and the chaſtity of conduct, with reſpect to private property, reflect the higheſt honor upon the officers and men, and has made my command not only honorable, but pleaſant. Had the ſituation of public affairs required our proceeding to take an active part in the operations of the campaign, I doubt not you would have done equal honor to the State and yourſelves, by your conduct in the field, and it would have been, as it ever will be, my duty and pride to partake of your danger and glory.

The opportunity is only deprived for a little time, and I truſt it will not be long before we ſhall congratulate each other on a glorious independence, well ſecured by an honorable peace.

The marks of perſonal attachment and affection, I have experienced in this ſhort tour of duty, have made an impreſſion on my mind, which no length of time can deface. To ſee my country free and happy, is the firſt object of my wiſhes, and to ſee the many brave and valuable men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the conteſt, duly honored and rewarded, is the next.

Among theſe, I ſhall ever feel a peculiar attachment to you, gentlemen, who, on every account, both public and private, merit my warmeſt acknowledgments.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident, and
Commander in Chief of the Pennſylvania Militia.

It is ſaid that a propoſal will be made to Congreſs for the ſhip Confederacy, on the following terms: The Contractors to furniſh three or four thouſand men for the war, to be ſent immediately to the ſouthward. This will recruit the army in that quarter, without any new charge to the public, and the ſhip will be of twice the ſervice ſhe is now.

In CONGRESS, Auguſt 26, 1780.

CONGRESS took into conſideration the report of the Committee appointed to deviſe Ways and Means for preventing the farther iſſue of certificates, and for carrying into effect the reſolutions of the 18th March laſt, &c. and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas a large and immediate ſupply of money is neceſſary for carrying on the operations of the war, and for the payment of debts due for ſupplies heretofore furniſhed, and for the payment of intereſt on Loan-Office Certificates:

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral States, to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures in their power for drawing in their reſpective quotas of the Continental Bills of Credit, to be deſtroyed, either by a tax to be collected immediately, or by exchanging for them new bills to be emitted purſuant to the Act of the 18th March laſt, at a rate not leſs than forty of the former for one of the latter, ſo that the whole of the ſaid new bills may be iſſued.

That it be recommended to the ſeveral States, to raiſe by taxes, payable in the bills emitted purſuant to the Act aforeſaid, or in ſpecie, their reſpective quotas of three millions of dollars, agreeable to the apportionment of the 7th October, 1779, and pay the ſame into the Treaſury of the United States as ſoon as poſſible, the payment to be fully completed by the laſt day of December next, each State to be allowed intereſt for the ſame, from the time it is paid, to be hereafter adjuſted, according to a reſolution of the 6th October, 1779.

That Major General Greene, late Quarter Maſter General, and Jeremiah Wadſworth, late Commiſſary General of Purchaſes, and the preſent Commiſſary General of Purchaſes reſpectively, render an account to the Board of Treaſury, of the amount of the monies due from them, on Certificates or otherwiſe, on public account, ſpecifying the ſum due in each State, in order that warrants may iſſue in their favour on the Treaſurers of ſuch States, for payment of the ſame, out of the monies to be collected for the United States as aforeſaid, which warrants being paid, ſhall be accepted by the Treaſurer, toward ſuch States quota of the monies to be raiſed as aforeſaid: And it is further recommended to ſuch States, to provide, that the Certificates of the ſaid Quarter Maſter and Commiſſaries, and thoſe who purchaſed under them, be received in payment of the ſaid taxes, to the amount of ſuch warrants, under proper regulations, for preventing fraud.

And to prevent the poſſibility of any depreciation in the bills to be emitted agreeably to the Act of the 18th March aforeſaid, That it be moſt earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral States, not to iſſue Bills of Credit for a currency on any conſideration whatever, to a greater amount than their reſpective quotas of the new bills ſtated in the Act aforeſaid; and that the Bills of Credit emitted by any of the States ſince the firſt day of January laſt, and redeemable in ſpecie at par, be conſidered as part of the proportion of the money reſerved by the ſaid Act of the 18th March, to the uſe of the State.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committeee on the letter of the 8th of June from Governor Trumbull, and of the 21ſt July laſt from Mr. T. Burke, and thereupon,

Reſolved, That all and ſingular the creditors of theſe United States for ſupplies furniſhed the army, or the tranſportation thereof, ſhall be entitled to receive the juſt value of the ſums due to them reſpectively in the Bills of Credit, emitted purſuant to the Act of the 18th March laſt, the value of the ſums due, to be aſcertained according to the current value of Continental Bills of Credit compared with ſpecie at the time the money became due, at the place where the ſupplies were furniſhed; provided the ſame do not exceed the prices fixed for ſuch ſupplies, by the Act of the 25th February laſt, or a proportionate value for ſervices done and articles furniſhed, not mentioned in the ſaid Act, but if the nominal ſum in Continental currency contracted for when reduced to ſpecie value as aforeſaid, ſhall exceed the fixed prices aforeſaid, the creditor ſhall be entitled to receive the amount of the ſupplies furniſhed or ſervices done at the ſaid fixed or proportionate prices in the new bills aforeſaid, or the nominal ſum contracted for in Continental Bills of Credit, and no more at his election.

That the accounts being duly examined and adjuſted by the rule aforeſaid, by Commiſſioners, that may be appointed agreeably to the reſolution of the 12th of June laſt, to ſettle the accounts of officers of the ſtaff departments in the ſeveral States, or by the officer who made the contract or by whom the payment is to be made, the ſame ſhall be paid or a certificate given, for the ſum juſtly due, certifying that the ſame has been duly examined and adjuſted agreeably to the directions aforeſaid, and if paid in the new bills, the intereſt on the ſaid bills ſhall be computed to the date of ſuch ceriificate:

That all debts due to the United States for monies received for their uſe or otherwiſe within any of theſe States, ſhall be paid according to the juſt value of the money when it was received, or became due, to be aſcertained as aforeſaid.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others*, ELECTORS *for the County of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

I AM gratefully ſenſible, and return you my ſincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in returning me as one of your Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, for three years paſt: But as the office of Lieutenant of the County engroſſes the whole of my time, I requeſt you will add to the favor already conferred on me, by leaving my name out of the ticket at the enſuing election, and oblige your humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COATS.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Marſhal of the Court of Admiralty is now ready to make diſtribution of the cargo of the Schooner LIVELY, retaken at ſea by the privateer ſhip General Greene, and condemned as prize in the ſaid Court.

The Agent or Agents duly authorized by the owners, ſeamen or others of the ſaid privateer, having a right to ſhare therein, by being on board ſaid privateer at the time of the ſaid recapture, or otherwiſe, are deſired to appear and make known his or their right to act as an Agent or Agents as aforeſaid, within three days from the date hereof, according to Law.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September inſt. for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the Diſpatch, and her cargo, burthen about ninety tons, late commanded by James Phillips, taken at ſea on her intended voyage from Jamaica to New York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by Samuel Hollingſhead and others, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By order of the Judge,
September 4. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1780.

Juſt Imported, and to be ſold by

PETER AND WILLIAM WIKOFF,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite Elfrey's Alley,

An ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE Broad-Cloths, middling and low priced ditto, ſuperfine India Chintz, Muſlins, Gauzes and Silks, Linen, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hairbines, Calimancoes, and other Stuffs, Cotton Velvets, Serge Denim, Serges, Baize, Rattinets, Plush, Silk Stockings, Pins, Buttons, Buckles, Hinges, Locks, Wool Cards, Fine Indian Robes, Flannel and Blankets.

Alſo, Rum, Sugar, Bohea and Hyſon Tea of the beſt quality, Red Port Wine, and Madeira Wines of different prices and qualities, ſome of which is as good as the beſt that ever was brought into this country, which they will ſell by the pipe or leſſer quantity. 6 w.

An ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Suitable for a Sea Cheſt, to be SOLD.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN off the ſubſcribers horſe, at the houſe of Robert Adair's Inn keeper, at the Four Lanes-end, Bucks county, on the 10th day of Auguſt laſt paſt, a Man's SADDLE almoſt new, with blue and white houſin ſtripes, running lengthways the Saddle. The thief ſuppoſed to have taken the Saddle, alſo ſtole a MARE from Samuel Mitchell, which by information, left the ſaid Mare near the Forks of Brandywine, which the owner has in poſſeſſion again. Any perſon or perſons that will deliver the ſaddle to Mr. William Dean, Inn-keeper, at the ſign of the George, at the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the owner in Briſtol, ſhall receive the above reward.

September 4, 1780. DENNIS DAILY.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Bann townſhip, a mouſe coloured HORSE, three years old, no brand, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, and pay charges, and take him away.

York county, June 16. WILLIAM COCHRAN.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

August 5, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE subscriber is induced by the persuasion of his friends, to offer himself a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the ensuing Election: The votes and interest of those persons who think him worthy of, and qualified for this duty, will be considered as a favour done to their humble servant,

JOSEPH RUSH.

WANTED to Purchase,

A HOUSE in Second or Third Street, between Race and Market-street, for which a good price will be given, in either goods or specie. Enquire of the Printer.

A COPPER STILL,

Of 300 Gallons, to be SOLD.

Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1780.

ONE hundred acres of good Land, within three miles of the city, to be let for a term of years.

One hundred acres of excellent Pasture, within the same distance, to be let for the remainder of the season.

A House to be let, that is well calculated for a genteel tavern, in an elegant situation, with eighty acres of Land, about two miles from the city.

Also several well situated Town Lots, to be sold or let on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printer.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Duck Creek, on Monday the 14th inst. (August) a Negro man named JAMES, aged about twenty-three years, a square built well set fellow, about five feet eight inches high, has a scar or two on his breast, and walks rocking, with his toes turning out and his heels in; had on when he went away a good tow shirt and trowsers. It is expected he will endeavour to get to Chester, and from thence cross Delaware over to the Jerseys, he being the same Negro that Philip Fitzgerald brought from thence a few years ago. His father is a free Negro and lives in or near Salem, and his wife with Thomas Sharpless in or near Chester aforesaid. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN ANDERSON.

Just published and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market-street, Philadelphia,

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER

Written to the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS, by the Honorable ARTHUR LEE, Esq;

In answer to a Libel published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the fifth of December, 1778, by SILAS DEANE, Esq;

In which every charge or insinuation against him in that Libel, is fully and clearly refuted.

WANTED ON LOAN,

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, either in specie or the new State money, for which good land security and 6 per cent. interest will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, August 25.

THAT well-accustomed TAVERN known by the sign of the CROSS-KEYS, at the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, is now occupied by the subscriber; who also keeps a STABLE in good order, where he will receive Horses to stand at Livery, and otherwise. Those Gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom, may rely on his best endeavours to serve them.

JOHN A. BOGART.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD second-hand CHAISE, with steel springs and leather top; likewise a quantity of Pipe, Hogshead and Barrel STAVES. Enquire of THOMAS CANBY, in Second-street, below the Bridge, Philadelphia.

WAS TAKEN UP,

On the 7th inst. (August)

A BAY COLT, turned two years old, with a long tail never docked, has some grey hairs in his face, and is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in two weeks from the date hereof, or he will be sold as the law directs, by the subscriber, on Richard Penn, Esq'r's place in the Northern Liberties.

August 25, 1780. JACOB LUTZ.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing general election, to succeed the present Sheriff, I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest, in order to be in the return for the said Office: Which favours, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM DEWEES.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

On Thursday the 7th of September, on the premises:

THAT Remarkable pleasant House and Garden, with the Plantation belonging to it, where the Subscriber now dwells, situate on the river Schuylkill, in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county. The House is fifty feet front by forty feet deep,—four rooms on the lower floor, and a large Hall,—five rooms on the second, and five on the third floors, a cellar under the whole, divided into four appartments, with a large entry leading to a vault, which extends from the House between sixty and seventy feet, and opens into the garden, a hanging Garden of about an acre of ground, with free stone steps at each bank, in which are a variety of fruit trees, vines, &c. there are also a small Dwelling House, two good Spring Houses, Barns, Stables, Coach House and Smoak House, on the premises, all (except the Coach House) built of stone; an inexhaustible quarry of limestone, and a valuable Shad Fishery. The Plantation consists of 205 acres of land, about eighty cleared, and fifteen or sixteen acres of excellent watered meadow, the rest remarkably well timbered. There will also be sold, a valuable young Horse and Mare, seven eights blood, got by Mr. Hiltzheimer's Abraham, out of a fine three quarter blooded Mare: Milch Cows, Steers, young cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Waggon, Cart, Harrow and Geers, with other implements of husbandry, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. The Sale to begin at twelve o'clock. The Plantation put up at three. The terms will be made known at the time of Sale.

SAMUEL MILES.

N. B. The improvements alone, on this Place, when materials and labor were at the lowest, cost upwards of 3000l.

WANTS A NURSE CHILD,

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the night of the 21st inst. (August) from the subscriber in Darby Township, Chester County, a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, between four and five years old, with a blaze in his face, both hind feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, high boned and not very handsome, trots and paces, his trot remarkable short.—Whoever secures the horse, and thief if stolen, and the thief be prosecuted to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars, with reasonable charges, for the horse only, by

ISAAC HIBBERD, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGRO BOY, about twenty years of age, by trade a hatter. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY RIVERS, deceased, are hereby desired to pay the same to the subscriber immediately; and all those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be paid.

SARAH COCKSHOTT, Administratrix.

C. P. AND N. RAGUET,

In Front-street, five doors below Walnut-street, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA rum in hogsheads; French brandy in tierces; allum salt in tierces; brown and mutcovado sugars in hogsheads and barrels; coffee in baggs and barrels; cocoa in barrels; cotton in baggs; gunpowder; flints; and a large assortment of dry goods, viz. cloths, durants, Manchester velvets, druggetts, shaloons, sewing silk, twist, linens, lawns, cambricks, French and English gauzes, ribbons, black and white silk, blonde laces, silk stockings, flowers, feathers, pins, &c. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1780.

RAN AWAY,

FROM the Sloop West-Florida, on or about the 12th of July last, a likely NEGRO FELLOW, about twenty eight years of age, named CÆSAR, who is supposed to be lurking about this city, calls himself a free man, he is of a yellow complexion, about five feet eight or nine inches high, was taken at Mobille, by a Continental vessel, about the 10th of April last. Whoever secures him in any goal in the United States of North-America, or to Captain Philip Lyon, in Lombard-street, in this city, shall receive FOUR HUNDRED Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid. PHILIP LYON.

TO BE SOLD.

A HEALTHY Negro lad, about eighteen years of age, remarkable for his strength, with an extraordinary character, used to house work, and to take care of horses. Enquire of Capt. George Ord, in Second-street, between South and Shippen-streets, Philadelphia.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the instance of many of my fellow-citizens, and friends to the cause of our country, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office.—Should I meet with your approbation, the favor shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

Camp near Trenton, WILLIAM WILL.

August 24, 1780.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Northern-Liberties, That he cannot obtain the taxes due or the estate of Richard Penn and Sarah Masters: Notice is hereby given, That unless the said Richard Penn, Sarah Masters, or their certain Attorney or Agent, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estates, on or before the 16th of October next ensuing the date hereof, that so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes and charges, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commissioners.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Fifteen Million tax in the township of the Northern Liberties, east part, that he cannot obtain the taxes due on the following estates, viz.

	£	
Henry Neglee	18	0
Conrad Lacey	6	15
Widow Severn	7	10
William Pitt	6	15
James Taylor's estate,	7	10
William Carty	40	10
Jonathan Boyler's estate	3	15
Some lots, the property of some sailors unknown	24	0
Philip Ulrich	9	0
The Hon. the Proprietors estate	620	5
William Small,	26	5

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the above named persons, or their certain Attorney or Agent, discharge and pay the taxes as above justly due on said estates, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next ensuing the date hereof, so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with costs, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 26th day of July, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commissioners.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of North Ward, that he cannot obtain the tax due on a lot situate on Market and Eighth-streets, containing 48 feet 3 inches in breadth by 306 feet deep, the property of Peter Gaskell. NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the said Peter Gaskell, his Attorney or Agent, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estate, on or before the twenty-eighth day of November next ensuing the date hereof, the premises will be sold agreeable to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 23d day of August, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commissioners.

A QUANTITY of good OLD

Cyder and Cyder Royal,

TO BE SOLD BY

MARMADUKE COOPER,

Living two miles from Cooper's Ferry, on the great road to Haddonfield, in West New-Jersey.

N.B. A likely NEGRO LAD, who has been to sea as a Cook, to be hired for the term of five years. Enquire as above.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A large three story HOUSE, four rooms on a floor, with a spacious Cellar, &c. a good stand in Second-street, the corner of Elfrith's Alley. Enquire of JOHN SPARHAWK, in Second-street, five doors below the Friend's Meeting, where may be had, a general assortment of books, the finest writing paper, a variety of paper hangings, a quantity of Camphire, Peruvian Bark, Opium, and an assortment of Drugs and Medicines. May be had at the same place, Tanner's Oil, and a very handsome Iron Sign Post.

August 4, 1780.

STOLEN on the night of the first inst. out of the subscriber's Field, about half a mile from Reading, a grey HORSE, 5 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, branded on the near buttock, P. K. his fore feet is white up to the knees, trots and canters, and carries his head and tail high. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive FOURTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the Horse only, and reasonable charges paid by MICHAEL RAPP, living in Reading, Berks County.

CAME to the house of the Subscriber, living in Upper-Merion township, Philadelphia county; a brown MARE, with a star, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL RAMSEY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

SATURDAY, THE SEPTEMBER 9, 1780.

GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.

To be SOLD Cheap, by
JOSEPH HALL,
At MR. DUNLAP'S PRINTING OFFICE.

Part of a Gentleman's Library,

Conſiſting of the following Choice BOOKS, *viz.*

HAWKINS's Pleas of the Crown, fol.
Hales Hiſtory of the Common Law, 8 vo.
Tryals per Pais, 8 vol.
The Compleat Arbitrator, 8vo.
Cokes Tracts, 8 vol.
Every man his own Lawyer, 8vo.
Reports and Caſes of Practice,
Blackſtone's Analyſis, 8vo.
Introduction to the Laws of England, 8 vo.
Collections of Precedents, 8vo.
Law of Executions,
Law of Arreſts,
A Guide to Juſtices,
Practice of the Courts,
Law Grammar,
Clarendon's Hiſtory of England, 7 vol.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1780.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the United Illinois and Wabache Land Companies, will be held on Monday the 25th inſt. at the City Tavern, at Six o'clock in the evening, when the Proprietors or Attorneys for ſuch are particularly requeſted to attend.

BERNARD GRATZ, Secretary.

CITY-SQUARE.

TO be Sold, a Two Story Brick Meſſuage or dwelling Houſe, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets, at a ſmall diſtance from the improved part of the city, being the next ſquare but one from Broad-ſtreet, containing between four and five acres, with a brick Kitchen adjoining the ſaid meſſuage. The houſe is about 36 feet front, and has two rooms on each floor. There are on the premiſes various kinds of fruit trees, a good orchard and garden, and a well of excellent water, beſides other improvements.—For further particulars apply to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, at his Office in Black-horſe Alley, near Front-ſtreet, where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Wills, Letters of Attorney, and all other Inſtruments in Writing are drawn with care and diſpatch.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO-STORY HOUSE and Lot of LAND, ſituate at the corner of High or Market-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet near the public Wharf, and almoſt oppoſite the lower Market in the city of Burlington, having four rooms on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor, with large garrets, a good kitchen and piazza, and a well of water in the yard, containing in front of ſaid lot thirty-ſeven and one half feet, and in depth forty-three feet and one half. For farther particulas enquire of the ſubſcriber in Church Alley—who continues ſelling indigo on commiſſion, and has on hand Carolina indigo in tierces and barrels, and by retail. Alſo, firſt crop meadow hay, which he will deliver in the city, or at the meadow. Alſo, an elegant ſilver coffee-pot, tankard, waiters, cruet ſtands, punch ladle, ſoup ſpoon, table and tea ſpoons, &c.

THOMAS SHUTE.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of John Carpenter, living in Lancaſter county, Straſburgh townſhip, on the 23d of Auguſt, a likely Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, and is branded with the letters I B on the near ſhoulder, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſhall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the Mare only, ſo that the owner gets her again.

JOSHUA BAILY.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

At the houſe of the Subſcriber, on the Weſt ſide of Neſhameny Ferry.

COWS, Horſes, Sheep, Swine, a good new two horſe waggon, with compleat ſett of harneſs for two horſes, cart and harneſs, ſundry houſehold and kitchen furniture, two Negroe men, one aged 28 years the other 24, a likely Negroe girl aged 19 years; the above Negroes are ſold for no fault, as the ſubſcriber is going to move and will have no employment for them.

Auguſt 28, 1780. JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

N. B. The houſe and ferry to be let and entered upon the firſt day of November next. Enquire at the ferry.

Auguſt 23.

THE Subſcriber being determined to make a general and final ſettlement of his public accounts, does hereby requeſt all perſons who yet have unſettled accounts with him to bring them in, with every neceſſary voucher, to the houſe of Mr. DAVID RICKETS, near the head of Elk, where himſelf or Aſſiſtants will duly attend for this purpoſe.

And being anxious to have all ſuch matters properly adjuſted by the middle of next month, he expects that thoſe concerned, will avail themſelves of this information. Such as have due bills from him are alſo deſired to bring them in for payment.

PATRICK EWEN.
A. C. P.

Philadelphia, September 9.

ALL Perſons having demands againſt the Eſtate of SARAH GILBERT, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid.

GEORGE ORD, Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT on Sunday the 20th of Auguſt was taken up at Eaſton, James Fiſher and John Ward, (both of Lancaſter county) had with them two Bay Mares, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; the one, a natural trotter, 15 hands high, is branded on the near fore buttock, with the letters I B; the other a natural pacer, 13 hands high.—The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB BABLE.

September 7.

NOTICE is hereby given,

TO all perſons who may have any demands againſt JACOB MILLER, late of Forks Townſhip, in the County of Northampton, Weaver, who lately abſconded from his uſual place of abode, that a writ of attachment was iſſued by the ſubſcriber, at the ſuit of Conrad Zettel, and that Saturday the 30th day of September inſtant, is appointed for the ſaid Creditors to meet at the houſe of the ſubſcriber in Forks Townſhip aforeſaid, that their reſpective demands may be adjuſted.

THOMAS SILLYMAN.

September 3d, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ROBBED on the night of the 4th inſtant, by a lodger that lives in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and took from thence ſix ſuits of WOMEN'S CLOATHS, 1 ſilk, 2 chintz, 2 ſtamp linen, and 1 white muſlin, a conſiderable quantity of other wearing apparel, and a quantity of money, ſum unknown; his name is ſuppoſed to be *Peter Livingſton*, as he changes his name very often, he is a Frenchman born, about 5 feet high, 30 years of age, and a Ship Carpenter by trade; had on when he went away, a ſhort white linen coatee and trowſers, a ſword, one ruffle ſhirt and one plain one. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any goal on the Continent, ſhall have the above reward, by applying to

THOMAS WILLIAMS.
In Shippen ſtreet.

September 9, 1780.

September 6.

CAME to the Place of the Subſcriber, on the 2d inſtant, living on Abel James's place, near Frankford, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands high, is branded on each fore ſhoulder with the letter P. and is reckoned a very old Horſe, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has loſt ſaid Horſe, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

GEORGE MICHEL.
living on ſaid Place.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of September inſt. for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the Diſpatch, and her cargo, burthen about ninety tons, late commanded by James Phillips, taken at ſea on her intended voyage from Jamaica to New York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt by Samuel Hollingſhead and others, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By order of the Judge,

September 4. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Some of the DEPOSITIONS of Witneſſes in ſupport of the firſt charge, exhibited to the *Court Martial*, on the trial of DOCTOR WILLIAM SHIPPEN, junior, *viz.* fraud in ſelling Hoſpital Stores as private property, and making uſe of Continental Waggons for the tranſportation thereof.

WILLIAM BENNET, Tavern keeper, in Buckingham Townſhip, Bucks County, depoſed as follows:

——That Dr. William Shippen, jun. Director General of the General Hoſpital of the United States, calling ſeveral times at the deponent's houſe, as he travelled the road, took an opportunity to inquire of him whether he wanted any wine or ſugar, for he had ſome to diſpoſe of, and could afford to ſupply him with thoſe articles as cheap as any perſon, and that in conſequence thereof, he purchaſed of ſaid Dr. Shippen, firſt, a quarter caſk of wine, which he ſent from Philadelphia in a waggon, about the month of July, 1777;—that Dr Shippen afterwards called on him again, and the deponent purchaſed from ſaid Dr. Shippen, in the month of December, 1777, a tierce of ſugar, which he ſent to the deponent's houſe from Bethlehem *, together with another caſk of wine, in a waggon, which the deponent took to be Dr Shippen's own waggon, and wrote word by the waggoner, Nicholas Rimmel, for the deponent to ſend the money by him, for it was no time to truſt; that he charged the deponent at the rate of 42l. a hundred for the ſugar, and one hundred pounds for the quarter caſk of wine, which money the deponent accordingly ſent by the waggoner, agreeably to the account incloſed for that purpoſe, and the waggoner's receipt as follows ‖,

Mr. William Bennet,——to——Thomas Brown, Dr.
Bethlehem, Dec. 23, 1777.

To one tierce of brown ſugar, at 42l. per ct.	6 ct. 3 qrs. 26 lb.	£. 293 5ſ. 0d.
To 1 quarter caſk of beſt Madeira wine,		100 0 0
		£. 393 5 0

Dec. 24, 1777. Received from William Bennet, £. 393 5ſ. for Dr. Shippen.

NICHOLAS RIMMEL.

RIMMEL's DEPOSITION.

Nicholas Rimmel being ſworn, depoſed, that his waggon was preſſed by force, as he was returning from Bethlehem with meal for his family, and he was compelled (under circumſtances of the greateſt danger to his health) to carry the ſaid wine and ſugar, from Bethlehem to Mr. Bennet's tavern, which was delivered out to the driver of his waggon, John Marricle, by Hugh James, Commiſſary General of the Hoſpital Stores, the deponent being obliged to accompany them himſelf, although he had hired a driver for the purpoſe, and to bring back the money, or give his bond of 395l. for ſecurity. (A certificate being given to John Marricle that his waggon was employed in the public ſervice of the hoſpital, to prevent his being preſſed by any other perſon ſhould it be attempted) That the deponent delivered the wine and ſugar and received the money for Dr. Shippen, and on his return to Bethlehem a certificate was given him to entitle him to receive pay for that ſervice, as a public waggoner †, and accordingly he was paid for it, as ſuch, at the expence of the United States; and he further depoſed, that although he was employed five days in all with his team and driver, yet he received but four days pay for the ſame, for himſelf and his team, at the Continental price, which was then but 4 dollars a day, far below the value, and nothing for the driver, whereas, if he had had it in his power to refuſe, which he attempted in vain, he would not have gone the journey for three times that price, being a conſiderable loſer by it, excluſive of the fatigue he underwent; that it was on account of his indiſpoſition that he hired John Marricle, hoping that would excuſe his going in perſon; that he ſent him with the team to Bethlehem, the firſt day, and remained behind, but John Marricle returned with a meſſage that he muſt go, at which he was very angry, that he ſhould be compelled to go ſo long a journey, in that cold weather, and he not well, but was obliged to ſubmit.

John Marricle being ſworn, depoſed, that he was employed by Nicholas Rimmel to go from Bethlehem, December 21, 1777, to Bennet's tavern in Bucks county, with a tierce of ſugar and quarter caſk of wine, which wine, Mr. Hugh James, Commiſſary of the General Hoſpital, under Dr. William Shippen, delivered to him from the wine cellar belonging to Dr. Horſefield, containing hoſpital ſtores, the ſugar being rolled from out of a ſlab ſtore at Bethlehem, containing other hogſheads, barrels and ſtores; with orders to accompany Nicholas Rimmel with ſaid wine and ſugar, to the above named

* The Hoſpital Stores were then kept at Bethlehem.

‖ The account was made out in the fictitious name of Thomas Brown, under which Dr. Shippen choſe to paſs in that tranſaction.

† Inſtead of receiving pay from Dr. Shippen or Hugh James.

William Bennet, the deponent being told that both he and Nicholas Rimmel muſt go, for the greater ſecurity of the ſame, and of the money, which ſaid Bennet ſhould pay for the ſugar and wine; and he further declares, he received a note from Mr. John Okely, A. D. Q. M. Gen. certifying that the waggon which carried the ſaid ſtores, was engaged in the hoſpital ſervice, dated at Bethlehem, the 22d day of December, 1777, and that the pay allowed for the waggon was only for four days, as a waggon in public ſervice.

Several depoſitions were then read in Court to prove there was no ſuch man as Thomas Brown at Bethlehem, a trader in ſugar; and Dr. Shippen at length, compelled by the force of the evidence, owned as much himſelf, and that the account was made out in the hand writing of James James, Clerk and ſon of Hugh James, his Commiſſary of Hoſpital Stores.

But what ſerves to crown Dr. Shippen's conduct on this head, is the depoſition of Joſeph Tatem, of Woodberry, in the Jerſies, who depoſed,

That, in the winter of the year 1777, he ſold a hogſhead of brown ſugar to Mr. Bennet, tavern keeper in Bucks County, that ſome ſhort time after he called at Mr. Bennet's houſe, who ſhewed the deponent another hogſhead of brown ſugar, which he ſaid he had purchaſed, not long before of Dr. William Shippen, jun. Director General of the Hoſpitals, at 42l. a hundred, together with a quarter caſk of Madeira wine;—that whilſt the deponent was at Eaſton, ſometime in the courſe of that winter, ſome perſons acting under Dr. Shippen's authority, in the General Hoſpital, ſeized and took poſſeſſion of a hogſhead of ſugar belonging to the deponent and company, as they alledged, for the uſe of the General Hoſpital, and directed him for payment to Mr. Joſeph Shippen, Pay-Maſter to the Hoſpital at Bethlehem, which he refuſed to make, except in ſugar, of which ſaid Joſeph Shippen told him there was a great quantity on hand in the Hoſpital; that the deponent thereupon told him, he ſhould be well pleaſed if he would do ſo, chuſing rather to have the ſugar back than money, at the price he had charged, which was only 38l. per ct. for he had charged it lower on a ſuppoſition of its being wanted for the ſick of the hoſpital, than he otherwiſe would have done: But the Pay-Maſter retracted from his word, and then did not chuſe to let him have the ſugar; that this, with what he knew of the affair of the ſales of ſugar, &c. to Mr. Bennet, convinced him there were ſome perſons of rank in the hoſpital, who carried on improper dealings in ſugars; but Mr. Joſeph Shippen referred him for payment to his brother the Director General; that the ſtores being ſhortly after removed to Manheim, he was obliged to take a journey there for his money; that he according y went there, and calling at Dr. Shippen about an hour before ſunſet, a ſervant told him the Doctor was engaged in company, and that the deponent could not ſee him, whereupon, he deſired the ſervant to tell his maſter there was a gentleman in waiting there who muſt ſee him, on which Dr. Shippen came to know his buſineſs, of which the deponent informed him, and complained of ill uſage in not having been paid his account, altho' he had made two viſits to the Doctor's brother at Bethlehem, and his partner Mr. Chales Bitters, had made one to no effect, and being reduced to the neceſſity of performing a journey to Manheim, (which is above four ſcore miles diſtant from Eaſton) at no ſmall expence and in very bad weather; that Dr. Shippen at firſt refuſed in a very haughty manner, to pay him at the rate of 38l. per ct. as he had charged, and without rhime or reaſon, inſiſted on his taking only 30l. per ct. that the deponent then told him with ſome indignation at his unjuſt and arbitrary conduct, that if the deponent let him have his ſugar at 38l. per ct. when he had ſold a hogſhead of ſugar himſelf to Mr. Bennet at 42l. per ct. he ought to be well ſatiſfied, for he thereby made a greater profit, without any trouble or riſk, than the deponent did, who had much trouble in the purchaſe and tranſportation, excluſive of the riſk and waſte, that this reply inſtantly ſilenced all Dr. Shippen's objections; that in a ſoft ſoothing way, he then complaiſantly gave him to underſtand, that what he had ſold Mr. Bennet was a ſmall adventure he had made; that Dr. Shippen immediately after called his brother Mr. Joſeph Shippen, who was in the houſe, and directed him to pay his accompt, at it ſtood, allowing it then to be very reaſonable, and he did ſo; but the deponent did not demand, nor did Dr. Shippen offer to pay him one farthing for the expence of his journey.

Mr. Adam Heltzeder of Reading, a retailer of ſugars, alſo depoſed, that Dr. Shippen offered, about the ſame time or earlier, to ſell him ſugar by the hundred for £50 per ct. but he refuſed to buy.

What, my virtuous fellow-citizens, can excuſe a perſon in the high rank of Director-General, ſelling from the hoſpitals to tavern-keepers and retailers, articles of ſo much conſequence to the ſick, as the choiceſt wines and ſugars, at a time, when a mortal fever raged amongſt them with the utmoſt violence? What claim had he to infringe the rights of the meaneſt ſubject, by preſſing a waggon, and compelling the owner, at the hazard of life, to ſubſerve his private purpoſes, and to make the public pay the expence of his iniquitous and clandeſtine trade? Is it conſiſtent with the idea of American Liberty? In my next paper, I ſhall prove that he ſold hoſpital ſtores, viz. ſugar and wine, purchaſed with public money, and put the profits in his own pocket: that he ſold wines (as well as ſugar) after being tranſported in public waggons, lodged in hoſpital magazines, and both returned, and in part uſed, as public property. What but a conſcious of fraud, could induce him to aſſume a fictitious name to conceal his tranſactions? Can a charge be ſupported on better evidence? If the poſitive oaths of ſo many reputable witneſſes are not ſufficient, how many oaths are neceſſary; for many yet remain? I am at a loſs to judge what would appear fraud in the eyes of a Court-Martial, if this charge is not properly ſupported. I am well informed by eminent council it would be deemed fraud in a Court of Civil Law.

Laurence Powell, a continental baker, ſold a little flour, which he ſaid he had bought with his own money, but it was an article of the department in which he was employed. For this he was tried, and a jury found him guilty, not of ſelling an article that might be called ſtores fit for the baking department; but of ſelling continental flour, for which he ſuffered the moſt ignominious puniſhment: yet he preſſed no public waggons, nor did he aſſume a fictitious name to conceal the tranſaction.

I avoid making further comments. Every man will naturally exerciſe his own judgment on the proceedings of the Court Martial—their partial and diſhonourable acquittal of Dr. Shippen, and the refuſal of Congreſs to approve of the acquittal, and ſay whether this charge is not ſupported on the moſt inconteſtible proofs.

(To be continued)

LONDON,
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, April 28, 1780.

THE Houſe being in a Committee of the whole, on the Bill brought in by Mr. Burke, this Member roſe, and moved for the abolition of the offices of the great maſter of the Wardrobes, and the under officers of that department. A long converſation enſued, which was lengthy, each Speaker endeavouring to ſhine as a wit, and each witty ſtroke furniſhing room for brilliant remarks from the other party. From ſimile to ſimile, the Members tranſported their audince to the Hurons of North America; and from the 18th century, back to the creation. A grave Senator, in ſpeaking of a buſineſs on which he ſuppoſed the very being of the empire to depend, nobly compared a Bill amended by the Lords, to an old woolen ſtocking, darned with ſilk, which we ſelect among a thouſand paſſages of this nature, becauſe it was a great genius; an author, in ſhort, Mr. Eden, who made uſe of this agreeable ſimile. For two hours, theſe witiciſms, like flaſhes of lightning, dazzled the hearers, and the queſtion before the Houſe got 100 leagues out of ſight, when General Conway tried to bring it back again, by obſerving, that if it was ſuffered to ſtray any further, the Members would forget the very nature of it. 'Let us return then,' ſaid the General, 'let us recollect our minds, and ſee 'what we are about. This Committee is met to conſider 'of divers clauſes of a Bill, founded on a plan of general 'œconomy: The voice of the people has compelled an 'hearing; its only cry is for œconomy: This Houſe, 'without diſtinction of party, is for a long time agreed 'that a ſyſtem of œconomy muſt take place, inſtead of a 'ſyſtem of diſſipation. In a word, this nation has entered 'upon a new kind of war with France: A war of finance, 'which we have to ſupport againſt our enemies, the iſſue 'of which, muſt neceſſarily be their ruin or ours. I fear 'we ſhall adopt the new plan full late, for France is before 'hand of us in the buſineſs. We can but follow her ſteps, 'playing the part of imitation only. What a ſpace have 'we to travel, before we diſcover the length to which our 'rival has attained!" (Here the General read to the Houſe, tranſlations of ſome of the moſt affecting preambles, which will immortalize the edicts of Louis the 16th, his perſonal wiſdom, and that of his Miniſters of State; he repreſented the young King, as the ſucceſſor, and as emulating the good, the great Henry the 4th, ſpeaking to his ſubjects, like a father to his children, ſetting before them, the ſtate in which he found his *family*, at his acceſſion to the throne; thus anticipating to them, the fruits of his wiſdom, by opening his plans o œconomy and reformation.) 'Louis the 16th,' continued the General, 'has ſucceeded a Prince, whoſe reign was an un-'interrupted courſe of diſſipation and prodigality; he 'perceived that œconomy was the only remedy which 'could be efficaciouſly applied to a diſeaſe which border-'ed on a conſumption, leading by ſlow ſteps, but ſure, 'to the diſſolution of the body politic. Struck with this 'truth, the patriot King, turned all his views towards 'œconomy. Strengthened in his deſign by wiſe councils, 'and fixed in his reſolution, he has had the vigor to exe-'cute the great buſineſs, which his greater ſoul had plan-'ned: An happy people already enjoy the advantages; 'a marine is erected; a moſt burdenſome war ſupport-'ed; immenſe expenditures of all kinds, provided for. 'Louis the 16th, has done all theſe, and his ſubjects have 'not, as yet, paid one penny of new tax; whilſt we, to 'ſupply a part only of theſe wants, have already encrea-'ſed the capital of our national debt, for which we pay 'intereſt, above forty millions ſterling; whilſt we, for 'the payment of the intereſt of theſe forty millions, are 'forced to impoſe an infinity of taxes, as burdenſome as 'they are new. How has this patriot King managed, to 'exempt the ſhoulders of his ſubjects from loads, under 'which ours ſink? He has, among other plans of ſaving, 'retrenched conſiderably, the expences of his houſehold; 'he has ſacrificed, in a great degree, the vain pomp of 'a Court, to the eaſement of his people. Shall we ven-'ture to compare his Court with ours? Alas, if we ſhould 'hazard the compariſon, in what different points of view 'ſhould we contemplate the Miniſters of the two nations! 'In what a maſterly manner have the Miniſters of France, 'acquired a right to the veneration, the confidence, the 'bleſſings of their country, by giving to their maſter, ſa-'lutary advice, ſo favourably received, ſo happily follow-'ed! How much, on the other hand, are the Engliſh 'Miniſters eclipſed by the merit, by the glory of the for-'mer, to be condemned, for neglecting to give their ſo-'vereign thoſe uſeful advices, on which, the fate of em-'pires depend!'

If this parallel was mortifying to the Engliſh Miniſters in general, it tended particularly to vex Lord North, becauſe, as Miniſter of finance, the diſadvantage of the contraſt fell directly on him. He was not maſter of himſelf, upon the firſt impreſſions he received, but riſing with great emotion, and ſtill more heat, he took care to hide the Miniſter behind the King. He ſeemed to ſee in the parallel, a deſign, only to expoſe the glory of his maſter; 'and ſaid, that for patriotiſm, paternal affection, and 'every virtue, which adorn the man and the Prince, the 'King, his ſovereign, yielded not to any monarch what-'ever.' General Conway, provoked at this, called the noble Lord to order, obſerving that he had not drawn the compariſon between the Kings of England and France, but between the Miniſters of France and England. 'The former,' continued he, 'viſibly, have nothing in view, 'but the glory of their ſovereign, and the good of his 'people, whilſt the others manifeſt a perfect indifference 'to both. I well know that the King whom I ſerve, 'gives place in virtue, to no Prince upon earth, but I 'cannot ſuffer the virtue of the maſter to be placed as 'a ſcreen, to conceal from the people, the folly and inca-'pacity of his ſervants.'

Lord North made a paltry defence, by trying to ſhew, that in ſpeaking as he did, he only meaned to do that juſtice to the King, which was his due. 'In that caſe,' replied Mr. Dunning, 'your intention was miſplaced, 'altogether wrong, for you muſt know, that this houſe 'is not the pulpit, from whence panegyricks on the ſo-'vereign, are pronounced; a Prince, whoſe virtues we 'all know, and revere, but of whom you have ſpoken, 'only that you might act under the influence of his name.' Lord North, however, negatived the motion, by 210 votes againſt 162.

TRENTON, September 6.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Engliſh Neighbourhood, 30th of Auguſt, 1780.

"On the 24th the light camp, which you know is commanded by Major General the Marquis de la Fayette, took up its line of march from the place of its encampment in the vicinity of Fort Lee, and moved on the road to Bergen. We arrived near the town about one o'clock at night, where we halted, and fixed our picquets and patroles. Col. Steuart with his regiment took poſt within about muſket ſhot of Paulus Hook, the place where our friend Lee ſo very deſervedly gained ſuch reputation. Altho' I have been on this ground before, I was not till then ſufficiently ſenſible of the multitude of difficulties which muſt have been oppoſed to his ſucceſs.

"In the morning the light camp took a poſition on the high ground between Bergentown and Paulus Hook. The city, the ſhipping, Long-Iſland, and the harbour lay expoſed to our view. The troops in New York of courſe had an opportunity of ſeeing us, and I make no doubt felt themſelves injured by our near approach.

"All this day the infantry were employed in foraging as low as the Kills. The enemy fired a number of ſhot upon thoſe on Bergen Neck from Staten-Iſland, but they were too ineffectual either to diſturb the waggoners who were loading with grain, or to drive off any of the foragers.

"I cannot ſay the amount of cattle and dry forage collected; but certificates were given to the people that they might have as little room as poſſible for complaint. Theſe will procure them at ſome future day, compenſation; and in the mean time they ſhould conſider, that they have contributed heretofore very little to the ſuppert of this war; and that what was taken for the uſe of this army, and to prevent its becoming a ſource of ſubſiſtence to the enemy, does not amount to the value of their taxes. In this light we have only aſſiſted them to liquidate a tax, chearfully paid by their fellow citizens, and which they could have paid in no other manner, owing to their particular ſituation.

"But a buſineſs of this kind is ſeldom unattended with more or leſs of injury to the houſhold property of the inhabitants. The ſoldiers will find occaſions to pilfer, however watched by the officer. It is impoſſible to exclude every practice of this nature. All the officer can do in this caſe, is to puniſh the offender when diſcovered, and reſtore the goods. This was done in every inſtance; and one of the ſoldiers hanged on the ſpot.

"What think you of all this, with Clinton's eyes fixed upon every motion of ours? Have we not offered him an opportunity to fight us, had he been ſo diſpoſed? And as he has not done it, was it not ſubmitting to a glaring inſult? Will not the world conſider it in this light? And can he any longer boaſt to his vain Court, that he only wiſhed and waited for a fair occaſion to fight? Have we not offered him battle every day ſince we re croſſed the North river and took poſt near Dobb's ferry? And at this inſtant is not our ſituation at the liberty pole, and the neighbourhood of Fort Lee, of the nature of a military challenge? We have done the ſame thing, preciſely, as a man in private life who has been injured, and who twits the fellow by the noſe, or ſhakes a cudgel over his ſhoulders, who abuſed him. Clinton has behaved like the fellow who quietly ſubmits to the chaſtiſement.

"The light camp in this movement were ſupported by the Pennſylvania line. It commanded the paſſage at Hoebuck. The Jerſey brigade Bull's ferry, and the York troops the intermediate ſpace between that and the reſt of the army which remained encamp'd at the liberty pole. The whole was under Major General Greene, who commands the right wing of the army. His arrangements in this movement do him a great deal of credit.

"We are again where we were. Clinton 'tis ſaid, has landed at Frog's-point, in the county of Weſtcheſter, with intention I would ſuppoſe, to take care of himſelf. I wiſh we could irritate him to come where we want him.

"I think it probable that the army will change its ſituation in a few days."

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR.

As the incloſed letter, which was intercepted coming from New-York, may poſſibly entertain ſome of your readers, it is ſent to you for publication. The writer will perceive that proper care has been taken to conceal her name. I have only to aſk the Lady's pardon for the few comments that are added.

Auguſt 30th, 1780.

New York, Auguſt 27, 1780.

WE'VE almoſt, ſweet ſiſter, been frighten'd to death,
Nor have we, as yet, quite recover'd our breath,
An army of rebels came down t'other night,
Expecting no doubt that the Britiſh would fight.
Next morning we ſaw them parade at the Hook *,
And thought, to be ſure, this was too much to brook;
That ſoon would the river be crowded with boats,
With Heſſian and Engliſh, to cut all their throats:
So we dreſs'd in high taſte to ſee them embark,
Not thinking Sir Harry would go in the dark;
To fight a retreat, as ſeen in his letter †,
He once uſ'd the moon—for want of a better;
Much leſs, having ſworn, that the rebels he'd maul,
Could it enter our heads,—he'd not go at all.
Tho' now I think on't, ere ſince Greene beat old Knyp ‡,
Not one of his heroes have open'd a lip,

* Paulus Hook.

† The battle of Monmouth, where Sir Harry Clinton ſays, that he took advantage of the moon. I ſuppoſe this is what the Lady alludes to. It may be well enough however, to ſet her right, by informing her, that he did not begin his retreat till the moon had gone down, which vulgarly ſpeaking, was really to take advantage of the moon.

‡ Battle of Springfield, 23d of June, 1780.

Except to abuſe them, for fighting ſo well
With Greene at their head—to find quarters in h--ll.
—Ah! Tabitha, theſe men can ſwear with ſuch grace,
One can't be offended, tho' done to one's face.
All day I was hurried without knowing why,
Each moment expecting to ſee them paſs by.
The officers bowing, the drums in a clatter,
Their heads riſing up like ducks out of water,
Then glancing on me with a paſſionate air,
Turn round to their men and moſt charmingly ſwear.
But why would they thus our ſoft boſoms alarm,
Should they do like their maſters—where is the harm?
But this was all viſion, Tabitha, to me,
Not an officer came, ſo much as to tea.
The Major himſelf, who has always ſome ſtory,
To leſſen the worth of American glory,
Or aſham'd to be ſeen, or elſe of the day,
Would not venture to croſs me, tho' juſt in the way;
But ſlopp'd, like one ſhot at, then whiſk'd up a lane:
I'm ſure the poor man felt a great deal of pain.
At length came the night, overloaded with fears,
And ſhew'd us on what we had lean'd for five years.
The men who had wiſh'd for occaſions for blows,
Now ſuffer'd themſelves to be pull'd by the noſe.
Sir *Harry* it ſeems, was more ſullen than ever,
And *Andre* complain'd of much bile in his liver.
The Generals all met, as grave as magicians,
The magii of law, or the ſageſt phyſicians:
But all that was done, tho' they ſat till near night,
Was to keep at their bottle—and not go to fight.
Pray tell me, what think you of theſe men in York,
Who formerly croſs'd like a bit of dry cork,
When nothing was *near* but a regiment or troop,
As eaſily drove as a boy drives a hoop:
But when that the rebels came cloſe to their eyes,
Pretend not to ſee them, tho' thicker than flies;
Let Waſhington's army do juſt what they pleaſe,
While they, in the cholic, would ſeem at their eaſe,
For my part, dear ſiſter, I hate all deceit,
You know I love ſomething that's ſolid to eat.
You ſtill may remember, when Tom kiſs'd my hand,
I told him his doom—was a caſſock and band.
God help us, Tabitha, how women will change,
But ſure it was meant we ſhould have a long range,
Nor were we deſign'd to be ſhut in a cloiſter,
Or fix'd to one ſpot, like a root or an oyſter.
But here, on this iſland, one ſcarce gets a ſpan,
And now not an inch, let one do what they can;
And long as the rebels keep up ſuch a pother,
We ſhall do nothing—but look at each other.
Seeſt thou, my good ſiſter, where you are, theſe rogues,
Who fright us to death, without ſtockings or brogues.
They ſay a French Marquis commands, my dear girl,
Tait not the ſame, would have cudgel'd our Earl?§
We're told he has made them look all very neat;
(I wiſh he had brought over ſhoes for their feet)
That to each he has given, to put in their hat,
A feather, with ſwords and ſword belts, and all that;
While the officer has, to make him feel bolder,
The piece of fring'd gold, that's worn on the ſhoulder.
—This Marquis of theirs, who gives without meaſure,
Muſt ſure be poſſeſſed of infinite treaſure.
How elſe, my Tabitha, could any one ſtand,
Or ſpend ſo profuſely—to fight for their land.
What reward can he get? From Congreſs a vote;
(The Marquis, you know, has no need for a coat)
Were I in their boots, as ſuch mortals are rare,
I'd vote for one more--ſhould France have one to ſpare.
—I've heard too, the youth has a ſweet wife at home,
I wonder ſhe ſuffers him thither to roam:
I think in my heart, ſhe muſt wiſh him more nigh,
I hope 'tis no ſin to confeſs—ſo do I.
But ſtop with this clutter, what, what do I ſay,
Here's news that the rebels have all gone away;
At leaſt they have march'd to a place call'd Fort Lee,
Twelve miles from the Major and twelve miles from me.
Quick, Bet, bring the tea, for before it be long,
The ſweet fellow comes, with his laugh and his ſong,
His quirks and his cranks, and his ſtories ſo droll—
Oh! ſiſter, the Major's the man on the whole.

Z.

§ Lord Carliſle, I ſuppoſe is meant.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

Tueſday laſt the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth met here, according to adjournament.

By Jonathan Copeland, in the ſchooner Betſey, from Nantucket, we have advice, that he came up the bay in company with Capt Jonathan Robinſon, from Port-au Prince bound to Chriſtiana, who informed him, that he ſailed in company with a French fleet convoyed by 6 ſail of men of war of the line from Port-au Prince, and joined the Cape fleet of merchantmen off the iſland Tortuga, convoyed by 17 ſail of the line and ſeveral frigates, in the whole 23 ſail of the line; that ſaid Robinſon parted with the fleet the 24th of Auguſt in lat. 26. 38. N. long. 71. 46. W. in company with Capt. Amaziah Joſſlen in the brigantine Firebrand, bound to New-Haven, and parted with him that night. The fleets joined the 15th Auguſt.

THE SOCIETY for the Relief of Drowned Perſons, are requeſted to meet at the Hall of the Univerſity, on Tueſday afternoon next, at Five o'clock.

By order of the Preſident,

September 8. B. DUFFIELD, Sec'y.

N. B. The Society will take it as a favor, if gentlemen who have any publications on the ſubject, will leave them with the Printer for their peruſal.

TO BE SOLD,

A BAY MARE, ſix years old, fourteen and a half hands high. Alſo a handſome COLT, 4 years old, and fourteen hands high. They are both 7-8ths blooded, are excellent for the ſaddle, and have been drove together theſe four months paſt conſtantly in a carriage. They are to be ſeen at Mr. Plumſtead's ſtables in Union-ſtreet, where the terms may be known.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the County of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very ſenſible of the honor done me, by your electing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly the laſt year, and I hope I ſhall never ſhrink from the ſervice of my country whenever neceſſity and the community require it. But as there are others much more capable, and it being inconvenient for me, therefore requeſt, that at the enſuing election you will be pleaſed to choſe ſome other perſon to occupy the ſeat I have the honor to fill. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt gratitude and reſpect, your moſt devoted and very humble ſervant, EDWARD HESTON.

To be SOLD, by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe on Tueſday the 12th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock.

The BRIG DELIGHT,

Now lying at Hamilton's Wharf.

Agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

FOR SALE,

A CYDER-PRESS,

An Iron Screw	7 inches	diameter,	with or without the Preſſes.
One ditto,	4	ditto.	
One ditto,	3	ditto,	

Two Iron Doors and Bars for Furnaces, and a number of Iron Plates. Enquire of Richard Wells, in Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW well finiſhed BRICK-HOUSE, with a convenient adjoining KITCHEN, being pleaſantly ſituated on the river Schuylkill, being one hundred and two feet on Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet; and one hundred and fourteen feet ſix inches on Aſhton ſtreet, well adapted for a gentleman having a ſmall family. For terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-ſtreet near Cheſnut ſtreet,

Who has for SALE,

COFFEE by the barrel,
VINEGAR by the caſk, and
SPERMACETI CANDLES.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1780.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS of GROUND adjacent to each other, and the one thereof adjoining St. Peter's Church lot in Third ſtreet, ſouthward of Pine-ſtreet. On one of theſe lots a BRICK TENEMENT is erected, and on the other a BLACK-SMITH'S SHOP, the former clear of ground rent, the latter ſubject to a ground rent of four pounds hard per annum. The lots are each 20 feet front on Third ſtreet, and extend weſtward in depth 198 feet. Apply to the ſubſcriber in Third-ſtreet, between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets.

ANDREW DOZ.

Newtown, Bucks county, September 5, 1780.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the twenty ſeventh of Auguſt, a NEGROE MAN, who was committed by the name of ABRAHAM, but now ſays his name is PERO, about twenty-ſeven years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſpeaks Dutch and broken Engliſh, but a good deal on the Negroe tongue. He ſays he belongs to George Elder, a Magiſtrate in or near Paxton. Likewiſe a NEGROE WENCH, who was committed by the name of BETTY, but confeſſes her name to be SUSANNAH, about twenty three years of age, ſpeaks Dutch and broken Engliſh. She ſays ſhe belongs to the Widow Smith, or her ſon Samuel Smith, near the ſame place. The Man ſays he was bought out of New-Jerſey, the Wench out of Eſopus, in the State of New-York. But their confeſſion was with ſo much reluctance, and ſpeaking bad Engliſh, that no exact deſcription can be given of the place they came from. The owners are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

Three Spaniſh Milled Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, a likely pale red COW, three years old laſt ſpring, with a white face, white belly and legs, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, a little crooked noſe, and no ear mark. Whoever ſecures ſaid Cow, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN LANCASTER.

9th month, 6th day.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber living in Little Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, the 15th of June laſt, a large Strawberry Roan HORSE, paces and trots, ſhod all round, has neither brand nor ear mark, he is about 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN ATCHISON.

Mooreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, September 8, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 5th inſtant out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living at Smithfield, a bright bay GELDING, between 5 or 6 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, light made, a low neck, a light ſwitch tail, no white about him that the owner recollects, about four inches of his mane worn out with the bridle, has a lump under his off ear, reſembling a whim, trots, cantets, and carries his head and tail very well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars and reaſonable charges for the Horſe only, paid by JAMES VANSANT.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Wedneſday the 6th inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, named DUKE, about 25 years old, formerly belonging to M. Dollinion, now the property of the Miniſter of France. He is about five feet four inches high, ſtrong and luſty, has broad ſhoulders, is remarkably thick lipped and has loſt almoſt all his foreteeth; had on a coarſe yellow linen jacket and trowſers, the jacket quite new, is ſuppoſed to have taken with him a pair of grey cloth overalls, almoſt new, and a large linen frock. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe, ſhall, on delivering him to M. CARRE, at the houſe of the Miniſter of France, receive the above reward.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Mooreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Crooked Billet, a browniſh bay HORSE, four years old, a natural trotter, neither brand nor ear mark, has a long tail, has not been docked, ſhod before, and has been lately gall'd with the collar on both ſhoulders and neck. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the Horſe only, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

September 8. EDWARD EATON.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Cheſter county, about forty three miles from Philadelphia, near the ſign of the Waggon, on Lancaſter road; the one contains one hundred and ſixty-two and a half acres, ſixty cleared, ten of which is good watered meadow, and ten more may be made; the remainder good woodland. There is a log houſe and barn, and a good bearing orchard on the premiſes; the other contains ſixty-two and a half acres of very good land, twenty acres cleared, and ten acres of excellent meadow may be made. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may, by applying to Capt HENRY, at the ſign of the Red Horſe on the above road, and near the premiſes, have information. Half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid down, the remainder in ſix months credit, and to be paid in ſpecie or the exchange at the time of payment. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM DEAN, at the George tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets.

A good Horſe and Chair to be ſold. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcribers, two apprentice Boys, one named Robert Parkinſon, a rope maker by trade, 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair ſmooth face, freſh complexion, light coloured hair, ſullen look, walks clumſy, may profeſs himſelf a barber and hair dreſſer, and is thought to have gone on board ſome outward bound veſſel: Took with him one brown cloth and one red corded round ſkirted upper jacket with ſleeves, a white cloth veſt, a pair of white cloth overalls, ſome coarſe ſhirts, linen trowſers, two hats, &c.

The other named Caſper Funner, aged 19 years, by trade a collar and harneſs maker, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pitted with the ſmall pox, a full freckled face, brown hair, well made: Took with him, a wool hat, a brown jacket with ſleeves, lincey veſt, two pair of trowſers, one almoſt new, a pair of new ſhoes, a pair of ſquare pinchbeck buckles, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid lads, and ſecures them in goal, or brings them to the ſubſcribers, living in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES LANG, RoperMaker, and
PETER GRESS, Saddler.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, are forbid to enter, harbor, or carry them off at their peril.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29, 1780.

To GERMAN DESERTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all GERMAN DESERTERS from the armies of Great-Britain, will meet with proper encouragement for enliſting in the Royal Regiment of Deux-Ponts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's Huſſars, both which corps are now ſerving in America under the command of Monſieur le Comte de Rochambeau.

Application muſt be made to Col. NICOLA, at the Barracks; or at Mr. PETER HAYS'S, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, where an Officer of each corps will be found.

N. B. The advantages of all kind granted to thoſe who will make uſe of this opportunity, whether with reſpect of the bounties or of victuals and cloaths, have already collected a large number of deſerters in Philadelphia. They have the choice of enliſting in the Huſſars, commanded by the Duke of Lauzun who is in Rhode-Iſland at the head of a legion, or in the German regiment called Zweybruck, or Royal Deux Ponts, commanded by the Count of Deux Ponts.

WAS miſſing on the 1ſt of the 8th month, 1780, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, an excellent ſilver WATCH, with a neat inſide caſe which covers the works, there is on the back of the outſide caſe the letters P. B the number forgot, makers name WAGSTAF; as the Watch is very remarkable, it is hoped the thief may be detected and brought to Juſtice, ſhould it be offered for ſale, it is hoped every perſon will ſecure it, ſo that the owner may get it again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SEVEN SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS Reward for their trouble, paid by the ſubſcriber living near Brandywine Bridge.

WILLIAM SHIPLEY.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Off Stow Creek,

A PETTIAUGRE. The owner proving his property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to ROBERT THOMPSON,

Auguſt 16. Shallopman.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Eſq;

PRESIDENT, and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay: Thomas Eddy, Ironmonger; James Talbert, Trader; John Fox, Cutler; Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aſpden, John Warder, and Benjamin Booth, Merchants; and Phineas Bond, Attorney at Law; Joſeph Fox, Blackſmith; and William Pyles, Mariner; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia:—And William Corker, Cooper; and James Waln, Yeoman; both now or late of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties:——And Daniel Janes, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Moreland; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia:——And Joſeph Kennard, Labourer; now or late of the townſhip of Plumſtead: John Meredith, Labourer; now or late of the townſhip of New-Britain: John Overholt, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Tunicum: George Brown, and Joſeph Worthington, (ſon of Richard Worthington) Labourers; both now or late of the townſhip of Buckingham: And Alexander Corbet, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Makefild: And Evan Thomas, Labourer; now or late of the townſhip of Hilltown; all now or late of the county of Bucks:—And Joſhua Proctor, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of New Garden: Samuel Fairlamb, Yeoman; now or late of the Borough of Cheſter: And George Sinclair, Tanner; now or late of the townſhip of Weſt Caln; all now or late of the county of Cheſter:—And Jacob Boyer, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Donegall: And Abraham Bare, Yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Earl; both now or late of the county of Lancaſter:—And Henry Steininger, Labourer; and George Philip Wertman, Yeoman; both now or late of the townſhip of Linn; both now or late of the county of Northampton:—And Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, and Edward Erwin, Yeomen; all now or late of the townſhip of Rye: And William Simpſon, and William M'Pherſon, Blackſmiths; and Hugh Givin, Labourer; all now or late of the townſhip of Tyrone; all now or late of the county of Cumberland; have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies in this State and elſewhere: WE, the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers "traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day, "and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth, "and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for "aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims "thereupon," DO hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Thomas Eddy, James Talbert, John Fox, William Pyles, Joſeph Fox, William Corker, James Waln, Daniel Janes, Joſeph Kennard, John Meredith, John Overholt, George Brown, Joſeph Worthington, Alexander Corbet, Evan Thomas, Joſhua Proctor, Samuel Fairlamb, George Sinclair, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Bare, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Edward Erwin, William Simpſon, William M'Pherſon, and Hugh Givin, to render themſelves to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before the Twenty-ſeventh day of October next: And we do in like manner require the ſaid Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aſpden, John Warder, Benjamin Booth, and Phineas Bond, to render themſelves to ſome one of the Juſtices aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of April next; and alſo abide their legal trials reſpectively, for ſuch their treaſons on pain that every of them, the ſaid Thomas Eddy, James Talbert, John Fox John Warder, Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aſpden, Benjamin Booth, Phineas Bond, Joſeph Fox, William Pyles, William Corker, James Waln, Daniel Janes, Joſeph Kennard, John Meredith, John Overholt, George Brown, Joſeh Worthington, Alexander Corbet, Evan Thomas, Joſhua Proctor, Samuel Fairlamb, George Sinclair, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Bare, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Edward Erwin, William Simpſon, William M'Pherſon, and Hugh Givin, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall from and after the ſaid twenty-ſeventh day of October, and firſt day of April reſpectively, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of high treaſon ought to do; and all the faithful ſubjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN by Order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Twenty ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED about the 27th of July laſt, a red COW, with a white face, curled in the forehead, a white ſpot about the bigneſs of a hand on the top of her neck cloſe to her fore ſhoulder, her belly white, her horns a little blunted by having a board put on them, the tail red and the long hair white. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Union-ſtreet near Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

Sept. 1. JEDIDIAH SNOWDEN.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1780.

IN purſuance of a Reſolution of Congreſs, of the 23d Auguſt, 1780, for the ſale of Bills of Exchange for the ſupply of the Priſoners of War, now with the Enemy,

BILLS of EXCHANGE on Spain, are to be ſold at the Continental Loan Office, for *Specie* only.

WANTED,

In a ſmall Family.

TWO Women, who can be well recommended; one as a Cook and the other a Child's Maid. Enquire of the Printer.

Weſtmoreland county, Auguſt 19, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Col. William Clapham, deceaſed, are deſired to pay off their accounts in ſix months from this date, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, in order to prepare the accounts for ſettlement.

JONATHAN PLUMER, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. If any perſon hath any claim to the lands improved by the ſaid deceaſed, at the mouth of Sewigly Creek, on Youghagania River, in Weſtmoreland county and State of Pennſylvania; are requeſted to let their rights be known to me in ſix months, as I am of opinion that the right belongs to ſaid eſtate to this time, and intend to proceed to hold them as ſuch; until better informed.

ROBERT PARISH,

Next door to the corner of Third in Race-ſtreet,

Has for Sale:

A PARCEL of Ironmongery and Braſs Furniture, amongſt which, are the following, Mill, Whip and Hand Saws, Chizzels, Gouges, and Augurs, Carpenter's Plains, Braces, with a compleat ſet of Bits, Rat and Mouſe Traps, Gimblets, Locks and Hinges, Cooper's Tools of diſt rent kinds, Wire Sieves of Braſs or Iron, of different ſizes, Riddles for Wind Mills, or Dutch Fans, Braſs Handles, Scutcheons and Locks for Drawers; alſo Vinegar by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity, Bottle Corks by the bag or groce, Window Glaſs by the box, Cinnamon, Ginger, London Glue, Red and White Chalk, &c. &c.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 21ſt of this inſtant, (Auguſt) an Apprentice Lad named JAMES HAMILTON, about fourteen years old, has black hair and black eyes, is a cunning artful Fellow; he will tell any lie to ſcreen himſelf from being taken; had on, and took with him, three jackets, viz. two white fuſtian, one with ſleeves, the other figured, and one homeſpun brown cloth, one white ſhirt, and a flax and tow do. two pair of trowſers, one ſtriped, and the other tow, a ſcolloped hat, and half worn ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice Lad, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD MARTIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

WAS STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, of White Marſh townſhip, in the night of the 28th of Auguſt, 1780, a black STALLION, ſtrong built, thick legs, and buſhy tail, with a large ſtar in his forehead, about ten years old, and about fifteen hands high, can trot and pace. Whoever ſecures the Horſe and thief, ſo as the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Six Hundred Dollars, or Three Hundred Dollars for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me, ISAIAH HUBBS.

WAS found, in a rye field of the Subſcriber, living in Cumberland county, Peters townſhip, about the third of June laſt, a bay MARE, four years old, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, natural trotter. The owner by proving his property, and paying charges, may have her, by applying to

WILLIAM SCOTT, Fuller.

To be SOLD by the Subſcribers,

At their Store on MEAZE's Wharf, below the Drawbridge.

A FEW barrels of beſt liver, ſpermaceti and Whale oil, ſome choice barrels of mackarel, codfiſh in quintals, beſt muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels, bohea tea in quarter cheſts, geneva in caſes, beſt allum ſalt, Ruſſia and ravens duck, a variety of padlocks, gimlets and nail hammers, &c. a ſmall quantity of buff and white caſimer, and brown broad cloth.

BUNNER, MURRAY, and Co.

N. B. A remarkable faſt ſailing Virginia boat, fit for ſea, will carry 27 hogſheads tobacco—a bill of exchange on Sea Brook, in Connecticut, for £4700 lawful.

Southwark, Auguſt 17, 1780.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber laſt Friday, the 11th inſtant, (Auguſt) a brown bay MARE, 15 and a half hands high, with a large ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters well, carries loſty. Alſo ſtolen the beginning of May laſt, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a brown bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſnip, about 5 years old, trots and paces; he has a ſmall lump on the inſide of one of his legs above the footlock. TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward will be given for the Mare or Horſe, and FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Horſe and Thief, by

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a convenient family WAGGON, and a genteel COACH to diſpoſe of cheap.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inſt. from the Subſcriber, living in Kenſington, a Negro Lad, about 17 or 18 years old, ſtraight limbed, and well made, born in Virginia; had on when he went away, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN G. EYRE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others, are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the Public, That he has juſt finiſhed a Metzotinto PRINT, in poſter ſize*, of His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, from the original picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania.

Shopkeepers and perſons going to the Weſt Indies may be ſupplied at ſuch a price as will afford a conſiderable profit to them, by applying at the ſouth-weſt corner of Lombard and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

N. B. As the firſt impreſſon of this ſort of prints are the moſt valuable, thoſe who are anxious to poſſeſs a likeneſs of our worthy General are deſired to apply immediately.

* 14 inches by 10 inches, beſides the margin.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FARMS.

THE one on which the ſubſcriber lives, containing two hundred and ſeventy-three acres of land, forty acres of which is good mowing ground; thirty acres more is ſowed with graſs ſeed and will be fit to mow the enſuing year; eighty acres is covered with fine white oak timber; the remainder is good arable land, fit for raiſing all kinds of grain; the whole under compleat fence, (chiefly new rails) and in ſmall incloſures, and well watered: There is on ſaid farm a good dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, almoſt new, a large and commodious new kitchen with a well of good water by the door, a large Dutch barn, new cyder works compleat, ſmokehouſe, barracks, cowſheds, &c. a large apple orchard in full growth, a young apple orchard containing near three hundred trees of the beſt graſted fruit, a number of peach trees, and a peach nurſery that will be fit to plant out next ſpring. The purchaſer may be accommodated with an ample quantity of all kinds of farming utenſils, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, &c. grain and roots for a family, and forage for the ſtock. N. B. There is cut into proper lengths and piled up on this farm as much good wood as will be ſufficient for two years fuel.

The other farm joins this, and contains one hundred and ſixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered woodland, fifteen acres of it mowing ground, the reſt good arable land: There is on it a good farm-houſe one and a half ſtories high, has three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a ſhop and a good Engliſh barn, two fine apple orchards which annually produce a large quantity of cyder, a number of peach, cherry and pear trees. This farm was rented in February 1778, for ſeven years, at fifty pounds per year rent, and the proprietor to have half the fruit that the orchards produce every year; the tenant is bound to have the whole farm incloſed at the expiration of the leaſe under a fence of eight rails high with ſtakes and riders, and the clear land divided into ſeven fields and under fence of ſeven rails with ſtakes and riders. Both farms lie at ſixteen miles diſtance from Brunſwick Landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth Town. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the owner,

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Somerſet County, New Jerſey.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED off the Commons, a black COW, of a middling ſize, marked with a hole in both ears and ſlit to the end, has had her horns ſawed, but pretty much grown up ſince; ſhe has ſome white in her face near her horns, along the ridge of her back, and on her hind legs. She is ſuppoſed to be detained for traſſic paſſing: Any perſon giving information of the perſon ſo detaining her without advertiſing, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber in Elfrith's Alley.

WILLIAM SHAW.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO BOY about twelve years old. Enquire of JOHN SMITH, near the Riſing Sun, on the Germantown Road, who will ſhew the boy; or to the ſubſcriber, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

JOHN CLARK.

DESERTED,

On the night of the 23d inſtant,

GEORGE M'DANIEL, one of the draughts from Pennſylvania, attached to the 7th regt. and had on him when he went off, a white hunting ſhirt and overalls; was born in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania; about 22 years of age, red hair, fair complexion, about five feet, eight inches high, ſlim made. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid M'DANIEL, ſo that the regiment may have him again, ſhall receive Five Hundred Dollars and all reaſonable charges, paid by James Parr, Major commanding ſaid regiment.

Camp, Bottoway,
July 26, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL MARKET ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the County of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very ſenſible of the honor done me, by your electing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly the laſt year, and I hope I ſhall never ſhrink from the ſervice of my country whenever neceſſity and the community require it. But as there are others much more capable, and it being inconvenient for me, therefore requeſt, that at the enſuing election you will be pleaſed to choſe ſome other perſon to occupy the ſeat I have the honor to fill. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt gratitude and reſpect, your moſt devoted and very humble ſervant, EDWARD HESTON.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Wedneſday the 6th inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, named DUKE, about 35 years old, formerly belonging to M. Dollinſon, now the property of the Miniſter of France. He is about five feet four inches high, ſtrong and luſty, has broad ſhoulders, is remarkably thick lipped and has loſt almoſt all his foreteeth; had on a coarſe yellow linen jacket and trowſers, the jacket quite new, is ſuppoſed to have taken with him a pair of grey cloth overalls, almoſt new, and a large linen frock. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe, ſhall, on delivering him to M. CARRE, at the houſe of the Miniſter of France, receive the above reward.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Mooreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Crooked Billet, a browniſh bay HORSE, four years old, a natural trotter, neither brand nor ear mark, has a long tail, has not been docked, ſhod before, and has been lately gall'd with the collar on both ſhoulders and neck. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the Horſe only, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

September 8. EDWARD EATON.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcribers, two apprentice boys, one named Robert Parkinſon, a rope maker by trade, 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair ſmooth face, freſh complexion, light coloured hair, ſullen look, walks clumſy, may profeſs himſelf a barber and hair-dreſſer, and is thought to have gone on board ſome outward bound veſſel: Took with him one brown cloth and one red corded round ſkirted upper jacket with ſleeves, a white cloth veſt, a pair of white cloth overalls, ſome coarſe ſhirts, linen trowſers, two hats, &c.

The other named Caſper Funner, aged 19 years, by trade a collar and harneſs maker, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pitted with the ſmall pox, a full freckled face, brown hair, well made: Took with him, a wool hat, a brown jacket with ſleeves, lincey veſt, two pair of trowſers, one almoſt new, a pair of new ſhoes, a pair of ſquare pinchbeck buckles, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid lads, and ſecures them in goal, or brings them to the ſubſcribers, living in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES LANG, RoperMaker, and
PETER GRESS, Saddler.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, are forbid to enter, harbor, or carry them off at their peril.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS of GROUND adjacent to each other, and the one thereof adjoining St. Peter's Church lot in Third-ſtreet, ſouthward of Pine-ſtreet. On one of theſe lots a BRICK TENEMENT is erected, and on the other a BLACK-SMITH'S SHOP, the former clear of ground rent, the latter ſubject to a ground rent of four pounds hard per annum. The lots are each 20 feet front on Third-ſtreet, and extend weſtward in depth 198 feet. Apply to the ſubſcriber in Third-ſtreet, between Pine and Spruce-ſtreets.

ANDREW DOZ.

Three Spaniſh Milled Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, a likely pale red COW, three years old laſt ſpring, with a white face, white belly and legs, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, a little crooked noſe, and no ear mark. Whoever ſecures ſaid Cow, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN LANCASTER.

9th month, 6th day.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *for the County of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

I AM gratefully ſenſible, and return you my ſincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in returning me as one of your Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, for three years paſt: But as the office of Lieutenant of the County engroſſes the whole of my time, I requeſt you will add to the favor already conferred on me, by leaving my name out of the ticket at the enſuing election, and oblige your humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COATS

To be SOLD, by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe on Tueſday the 12th inſtant, at Twelve o'clock.

The BRIG DELIGHT,

Now lying at Hamilton's Wharf.

Agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29, 1780.

To GERMAN DESERTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all GERMAN DESERTERS from the armies of Great-Britain, will meet with proper encouragement for enliſting in the Royal Regiment of Deux-Ponts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's Huſſars, both which corps are now ſerving in America under the command of Monſieur le Comte de Rochambeau.

Application muſt be made to Col. NICOLA, at the Barracks; or at Mr. PETER HAYS's, in Third-ſtreet, near Race ſtreet, where an Officer of each corps will be found.

N. B. The advantages of all kind granted to thoſe who will make uſe of this opportunity, whether with reſpect of the bounties or of victuals and cloaths, have already collected a large number of deſerters in Philadelphia. They have the choice of enliſting in the Huſſars, commanded by the Duke of Lauzun who is in Rhode-Iſland at the head of a legion, or in the German regiment called Zweybruck, or Royal Deux Ponts, commanded by the Count of Deux Ponts.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Cheſter county, about forty three miles from Philadelphia, near the ſign of the Waggon, on Lancaſter road; the one contains one hundred and ſixty-two and a half acres, ſixty cleared, ten of which is good watered meadow, and ten more may be made; the remainder good woodland. There is a log houſe and barn, and a good bearing orchard on the premiſes; the other contains ſixty-two and a half acres of very good land, twenty acres cleared, and ten acres of excellent meadow may be made. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may, by applying to Capt. HENRY, at the ſign of the Red Horſe on the above road, and near the premiſes; half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid down, the remainder in ſix months, credit, and to be paid in ſpecie or the exchange at the time of payment. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM DEAN, at the George tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets.

A good Horſe and Chair to be ſold. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1780.

Newtown, Bucks county, September 5, 1780.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the twenty-ſeventh of Auguſt, a NEGROE MAN, who was committed by the name of ABRAHAM, but now ſays his name is PERO, about twenty-ſeven years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſpeaks Dutch and broken Engliſh, but a good deal on the Negroe tongue. He ſays he belongs to George Elder, a Magiſtrate in or near Paxton. Likewiſe a NEGROE WENCH, who was committed by the name of BETTY, but confeſſes her name to be SUSANNAH, about twenty three years of age, ſpeaks Dutch and broken Engliſh. She ſays ſhe belongs to the Widow Smith, or her ſon Samuel Smith, near the ſame place. The Man ſays he was bought out of New-Jerſey, the Wench out of Eſopus, in the State of New-York. But their confeſſion was with ſo much reluctance, and ſpeaking bad Engliſh, that no exact deſcription can be given of the place they came from. The owners are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

FOR SALE,

A CYDER-PRESS,

An Iron Screw 7 inches	diameter,	}	with or without the Preſſes.
One ditto, 4	ditto.		
One ditto, 3	ditto,		

Two Iron Doors and Bars for Furnaces, and a number of Iron Plates. Enquire of Richard Wells, in Arch-ſtreet.

To the Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two laſt General elections, and once more requeſt the favor of your votes at the enſuing election, for the ſaid office, which ſhall be gratefully acknwoledged by

Your obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying on James River, in Virginia, about 35 miles above Richmond, lately the place of reſidence of Col. William Fleming, and known by the name of Mount Pleaſant. It contains ſomewhat more than 1400 acres, about 100 acres of which are rich low grounds, and the remainder upland of the firſt quality. It is provided with a dwelling houſe, ſtables, barns and out-houſes, together with an excellent orchard, and is eſteemed in proportion to its ſize and ſituation, one of the moſt valuable eſtates in that country. For terms apply to Mrs. BYRD, at Weſtover, on James River, Virginia, or to

ROBERT HARE.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW well finiſhed BRICK HOUSE, with a convenient adjoining KITCHEN, being pleaſantly ſituated on the river Schuylkill, being one hundred and two feet on Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet; and one hundred and fourteen feet ſix inches on Aſhton ſtreet, well adapted for a gentleman having a ſmall family. For terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water-ſtreet near Cheſnut ſtreet,

Who has for SALE,

COFFEE by the barrel,
VINEGAR by the caſk, and
SPERMACETI CANDLES.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1780.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber living in Little Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, the 13th of June laſt, a large Strawberry Roan HORSE, paces and trots, ſhod all round, has neither brand nor ear mark, he is about 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN ATCHISON.

A Gold-headed CANE,

WAS left in ſome Gentleman's houſe in this city, about the beginning of May laſt. The owner requeſts, that the perſon in whoſe poſſeſſion it may be, would be ſo obliging as to ſend it to the Printer.

Diſtrict of Southwark, September 2, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's field, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. a dark brown HORSE, 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces, trots and handgallops, marked on the near ſhoulder and off buttock with ii. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe alone Four Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commons of Wilmington, Newcaſtle county, about the 18th inſt. (July) a black HORSE, 5 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his face, and a few white hairs on the top of his back, neither brand or ear mark, a natural trotter, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, ſhall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to Juſtice, the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS ROBINSON.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN off the ſubſcribers horſe, at the houſe of Robert Adair's Inn keeper, at the Four Lane-end, Bucks county, on the 20th day of Auguſt laſt paſt, a Man's SADDLE almoſt new, with blue and white houſin ſtripes, running lengthways the Saddle. The thief ſuppoſed to have taken the Saddle, alſo ſtole a MARE from Samuel Mitchell, which by information, left the ſaid Mare near the Forks of Brandywine, which the owner has in poſſeſſion again. Any perſon or perſons that will deliver the ſaddle to Mr. William Dean, Inn-keeper, at the ſign of the George, at the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the owner in Briſtol, ſhall receive the above reward.

September 4, 1780. DENNIS DAILY.

PARIS, April 24, 1780.

A PRIVATE letter from Breſt, has the following intereſting anecdote: Eight Grenadiers of the regiment of Soiſſons, who were abſent on furlough, hearing that the regiment was about embark for North America, reflecting on the ſhort notice, and calculating the expence of the journey, ſet out to join their colours, and were overjoyed to find themſelves arrive in time. This, among one thouſand examples, is ſelected as a brilliant proof of of the zeal and ardour of our troops.

An American officer was yeſterday at the opera, in company with Dr. Franklin's grandſon. They ſat in a front box. The pitt paid great attention to him; but between the acts the name of Paul Jones having paſſed from mouth to mouth, great applauſes reſounded immediately. The officer to whom they were addreſſed, could not miſtake their object. He roſe and thanked the public ſeveral times! It was Commodore Paul Jones himſelf, whom the pitt and boxes received in this diſtinguiſhed manner. At going out, the paſſage were crouded with multitudes, who wiſhed to have a near view of him, and their applauſes continued till he got in his coach.

HAGUE, *April* 26. His Excellency the Duke de Vanguyon, Ambaſſador from His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the States General, yeſterday ſent to their High Mightineſſes a memorial, declaring the ſuppreſſion of the duty of 15 per centum, to which the moſt part of merchandize imported into France from Holland were liable as well as the arret of Council for this purpoſe; the ſubſtance of which, with the memorial, are as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King's political ſyſtem is founded on invariable principles of juſtice and moderation; of theſe his Majeſty has given to the neutral powers, beforehand, the moſt unequivocal teſtimonies, ever ſince the beginning of the troubles which have ariſen betwixt him and the King of England, by publiſhing regulations highly favourable to their proſperity, and in propoſing no other conditions, than that of the moſt abſolute neutrality. With the moſt ſincere regret, therefore, he has been forced to obſerve other characters in a reſolution of the States-General of 19th November 1778, by which your High Mightineſſes ſuſpended their protection in a branch of their trade, which the rights of public equity, and the moſt preciſe ſtipulations of treaties had ſecured. The King, at that time, ordered me to declare to your High Mightineſſes, that if they determined thus to ſacrifice a part of their rights to his enemies, his Majeſty could not allow to their ſubjects the advantages which had been conditionally promiſed by his laſt regulations, nor the ancient favours which their commerce enjoyed in his dominions, depending not upon treaty, but proceeding from his hereditary benevolence and affection for your High Mightineſſes, thereupon, were forward to aſſure the King, that they were reſolved to obſerve the moſt exact neutrality, whilſt the war between France and England ſhould continue; but if they declared, that the Act whereby they ſuſpended the efficacious protection in favour of veſſels laden with ſhip timber, ought to be looked on as unfiniſhed, or at leaſt not eſtabliſhed; they alſo declared that all debate on this ſubject ſhall be poſtponed till their deliberations had fixed the convoys. His Majeſty not finding in this change, any real alteration of opinion, found himſelf obliged to ſet bounds to the advantages enjoyed in the ſeveral ports of his kingdom by the Holland traders, as your High Mightineſſes continued to ſuſpend in favour of his enemies, the exerciſe of their manifeſt rights, but at the ſame time, he was careful to preſerve theſe advantages to certain parts of the Republic, in proportion as they adopted a ſyſtem, which, whilſt it conformed to the King's views, is perfectly right in itſelf. His Majeſty applauds the demands made your High Mightineſſes, at the Court of London; the efforts you have made to recover the reſpect due to your flag, as well as the poſitive orders given to prepare a fleet to eſcort and protect all veſſels not laden with contraband goods, as ſoon as general convoys ſhould be granted. He has ever wiſhed, that your High Mightineſſes, ſhould remove every obſtacle to the evidence of his regard in yielding entirely to the fundamental dictates of their intereſt. And being informed of their definitive intentions on this head, and well aſſured of the explanations which your High Mightineſſes are determined to give, concerning their neutrality, by affording an effacious and indefinite protection to the commerce and navigation of your ſubjects, his Majeſty has with pleaſure liſtened to the repreſentations of certain members of the Union, and particularly of the Prince, who is at the head of the Republic, concerning the embarraſſments which the commerce of divers of the United Provinces labour under, in his kingdom, and his Majeſty has ordered me to make known to your High Mightineſſes, that he has revoked by an arret of his Council of the 22d inſtant, (of which I have the honor to lay before you an authentic copy) the arrets of the 14th January, 27th April, 5th June, and 18th September, 1779; but his Majeſty has not meerly re-eſtabliſhed to the ſubjects of your High Mightineſſes, the favours they formerly enjoyed, or in which as neutrals they conditionally partook, but, to give a brilliant proof of his regard, he has moreover directed the Superintendants of his revenues to pay back all ſums, which had been received by virtue of the aforeſaid revoked edicts. He flatters himſelf, that ſuch important teſtimonies of his regard, muſt convince your High Mightineſſes, not only of the ſincerity with which he intereſts himſelf in the proſperity of the United States, but alſo that juſtice, moderation, and beneficence, from the real and invariable baſis of his whole conduct, and of all his proceedings.

Done at the Hague, 26th April. 1780.

This arret firſt revokes the arret of the 14th January, 1779, by which the freight of Low Dutch veſſels was objected to a duty; thoſe of the 5th April and 5th June, which eſtabliſhed a new tariff for goods of their growth, manufactory, fiſhery and commerce; and that of September, 1779, forbidding the importing into France, of North Holland cheeſe.

2dly. The King confirms to the ſubjects of the United States of the low countries the additional advantages promiſed by his Majeſty by Edict of July 1778, to neutral nations during the war.

3dly. He orders the duties which have been received by virtue of theſe ordinances of their ſubjects to be refunded.

The following is an authentic copy of the Court of Madrid to the Ruſſian Declaration.

"THE King has been informed of the faſhion of thinking of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in regard to the powers, both belligerent and neuter, by a memorial, which Mr Stephen de Zinowioff, Miniſter of that Sovereign, has preſented the fifteenth of this month, to the Compte de Florida Blanca, firſt Secretary of State. The King conſiders this act of the Empreſs as an effect of the juſt confidence which his Majeſty has merited on his part; and it is to him ſo much the more agreeable, as the principles adopted by this Sovereign, are thoſe which have ever governed the King, and which his Majeſty endeavoured by all poſſible means, although without effect, to induce England to obſerve, during the time that Spain herſelf was neuter. Theſe principles are thoſe of juſtice, of equity, and of moderation; theſe ſame principles, in fine, Ruſſia, and all the powers have acknowledged in the reſolutions of his Majeſty; and it is only by the conduct, which the Engliſh navy has eſtabliſhed, both in the laſt and preſent war, (a conduct, which ſubverts the rules the moſt conſtantly obſerved in regard to neutral powers) that his Majeſty has ſeen himſelf under the neceſſity of imitating it; becauſe, the Engliſh, not reſpecting the neutral flag, when it had on board the effects of an enemy, although they were not contraband; and this flag not defending itſelf againſt theſe violences, they could not with juſtice, hinder Spain from uſing equal repriſals, to ſecure herſelf from the enormous prejudice which would reſult from an inequality in this reſpect. The neutral powers on their ſide, have alſo given occaſion to place the inconveniences which they have ſuffered by having ſerved themſelves of double papers and other artifices, to the end to prevent the capture of their veſſels. From this have followed the numerous captures and detentions, as well as the conſequences which have reſulted from them; although in truth, theſe have not been ſo prejudicial, as has been pretended; on the contrary, we know that ſome of theſe detentions have turned to the advantage of the owners of the cargoes: the proviſions of which they were compoſed, having been ſold in the port, where the ſhips were tried, at a price higher than the price current at the place of their deſtination. The King, nevertheleſs, not content with theſe proofs of his juſtification manifeſted to the eyes of all Europe, would at this day have the glory of being the firſt to give the example of reſpecting the neutral flag of all the Courts which have conſented, or which ſhall conſent to defend it, untill his Majeſty ſhall ſee the part which the Engliſh navy ſhall take, and untill he ſhall diſcover by experience, whether this navy will reſtrain itſelf or not, as well as the Engliſh privateers: And to the end, to make it appear to all the powers, how ready Spain is to obſerve, now ſhe is at war, the ſame rules which ſhe defired while ſhe was neuter, his Majeſty conforms himſelf to the other points contained in the declaration of Ruſſia; it being well underſtood, that for what concerns the places blockaded of Gibralter, the danger of entering into that, ſubſiſts in the manner in which this point is aſcertained by the fourth article of the ſaid declaration, by means of the number of veſſels ſtationed there to form the blockade, a danger however, which the neutral veſſels may avoid, by conforming to the rules of precaution, eſtabliſhed in the declaration of his Majeſty of the thirteenth of March laſt which has been communicated to the Court of Peterſburg by the means of its Miniſter."

Aranjue, April 18, 1780 [Signed]
The Compte de FLORIDA BLANCA.

BOSTON, Auguſt 24.

From the diſpoſition now making in our main army, as well as that of our enemy's it is believed that the latter part of this campaign will be very active.

We are told that a plan for a general exchange of priſoners is on the carpet, and that from appearances, there is a great probability of its being brought to a ſucceſsful iſſue.

Friday laſt arrived here Capt. Coffin, in 18 days from Cape Francois, who informs that he left at that place 32 ſail of the line (French) and 16000 troops.

The following ſhips are on the Newfoundland ſtation, at this preſent day, viz. The Portland of 50 guns, Admiral Edwards; the Bird, Maidſtone, Surprize, Mercury and Veſtal frigates; the Signet and Fary ſloops of war, and 3 fourteen gun brigs.

Our accounts of the damage done by the motley allies of Great-Britain, up the Mohawk river, are very imperfect.—It is reported they have burnt the principal part of Canajohary, a fine ſettlement about 56 miles from Albany; and 12 or 13 houſes at Schoharie.—Few lives were loſt, the people having abandoned their habitations.

Wedneſday the 9th inſtant came to Barnard, in Vermnot State, joining to Woodſtock and Pomfret, about 30 Tories and Indians, all painted, and in Indian dreſs, they killed 3 oxen, took three men and carried them off, and ſtripped 3 houſes. They were ſoon purſued by about 50 men, but were not overtaken.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 26.

On Thurſday afternoon there was a general review of the French army at Newport, preceded by alternate diſcharges of cannon from the batteries in and near the town, from the fleet, and a feu-de-joy from the troops. Nothing could exceed the fine appearance of the force s of our Illuſtrious Ally, which, joined to the univerſal ſatiſfaction that was diffuſed through a great concourſe of ſpectators, we hope will prove a happy preſage of their future ſucceſs.

Yeſterday the birth of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was celebrated at Newport. The ſhips of war were ornamented by a diſplay of the colours of the different maritime powers, and fired a ſalute on the occaſion.—The French tranſports in this harbour were alſo decorated with colours, and fired a ſalute in honor of the day.

Thurſday laſt the Honourable Major General Sullivan arrived here from New-Hampſhire, on his way to the Weſtward.

The Britiſh fleet, under Admiral Arbuthnot, put to ſea from the weſtern Sound on Saturday night laſt. The maſter of a veſſel which is arrived at New London adviſes, thet he fell in with them on Sunday, in the afternoon, 70 miles S. W. of Montock-Point, and that on Wedneſday he ſaw a 50 gun ſhip and a frigate off Southampton. We learn that the fleet appeared again off Block-Iſland yeſterday.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 25.

The Britiſh fleet, which had been lying about a fortnight in Gardiner's Bay, on Saturday laſt came to ſail, and went down the Sound, to the number of 17 ſail. Soon after they were out of ſight, a frigate from the eaſtward appeared, and went up the Sound.

Capt. Roſſeter informs, that a fleet of 200 ſail of merchantmen were making up at the Cape, which was to ſail the 10th inſtant, under convoy of the whole French ſquadron, part of which were to convoy them to France, the deſtination of the other not known. Capt Roſſeter ſailed in company with a number of veſſels bound to the American States, under convoy of a French frigate.

Capt. Timothy Parker, Capt. Thomas Robinſon, and Capt. John Miller, all from this port, are captured by the enemy.

Capt. Starr informs, that laſt Sunday afternoon he ſaw 12 large ſhips about 70 miles S. by W. from Montock Point, ſtanding to the weſtward, ſuppoſed to be Engliſh men of war that left Gardiner's Iſland the day before, bound to Sandy Hook.

Laſt Thurſday evening arrived a ſmall ſchooner, laden with naval ſtores, prize to the ſloop Hancock, Captain Richards.

The privateer ſhip Deane, Captain Hinman, from this port, has ſent into Boſton a brig from Guernſey, bound to New-York, laden with brandy, geneva, cordials, &c.

Saturday laſt a ſchooner packet, of ten 4 pounders, bound from New-York to England, with a number of paſſengers, was chaſed on ſhore near Huntingdon, by the Young Cromwell, Hamlin, and a brig privateer. The people got on ſhore, excepr two; the veſſel was immediately got off and ſent into Connecticut river. This veſſel, it is ſaid, ſundry times attempted to get to ſea by the Hook, but was as often drove in by the American cruizers, and when taken, was attempting to get to ſea through the Sound.

POUGHKEEPSIE, September 4.

Since our laſt, we hear three regiments of the ſoldiery of this State, are gone up for Albany, in their way to our frontier ſettlements, in order to defend them againſt, and chaſtiſe our Indians, and more Savage Britiſh and Tory enemies, whoſe motions indicate a diſpoſition to commit further ravages on our borders.

FISH-KILL, September 7.

A correſpondent at Albany, has favoured us with a brief account of the damage done by the Indians at Canajohary, about the firſt of laſt month, viz. One church, one mill, 52 dwelling houſes and 42 barns, burnt; 17 perſons killed, 10 of whom were children; 6 are miſſing, 2 left ſcalped, yet alive. It is truly lamentable, ſays he, to ſee what fine corps of wheat are left in the fields in thoſe parts, while the owners are either killed, carried off or obliged to fly and leave all.

Office for Conveyancing and Sale of Real Eſtates.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, about half way between Market and Arch-ſtreets, being 50 feet front and 198 feet deep, with two two-ſtory brick houſes erected on part of the front on Seventh-ſtreet, both iniured, with piazzas and kitchens to each. On the other part is built a frame ſtable, and on the back part of the lot may be built ſeveral other houſes, having the privilege of a four feet alley running from the back part of the lot into Sugar Alley.

A bank houſe, 3 ſtories high in Front, and 5 in Water-ſtreet, ſituate between Race and Vine-ſtreets, divided into two appartments; the lot 17 and an half feet front, and in depth 40 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of 6l. ſterling per annum.

One undivided half part of a lot of ground, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Arch and Sixth-ſtreets, being 96 feet front on Arch and North-ſtreets, and 200 feet in front on Sixth-ſtreets.—Three groundrents, reſerved in Spaniſh piſtoles, well ſecured by brick buildings, each 5l. making 15l. in the whole. For terms of ſale apply to Abraham Shoemaker, at his office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce ſtreet, Philadelphia: Who hath a large number of other houſes, plantations and lands for ſale, beſides an elegant Coach, neatly painted, with a complete ſet of Harneſs for two horſes; and an elegant Horſe and Chaiſe, with Harneſs complete.

Wanted as an Apprentice, a Lad who writes a good hand.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM MILLER & Co.

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

MADEIRA Wine in pipes, hhds. and quart. caſks,
Weſt-India Rum,
Jamaica Spirit,
Old Nantz Brandy,
Beſt imported Loaf Sugar, by the hogſhead or loaf,
Muſcovado Sugar in hogſheads and barrels,
Bohea Tea of the beſt quality, in cheſts, half cheſts, or by the dozen,
Pepper, Sago, Madder,
White Lead ground in oil, in kegs,
Barley in caſks or by the quarter hundred,
Caſes of Glaſs Ware well aſſorted,
Briſtome.

Alſo, a few DRY GOODS conſiſting of 3-4 dowlaſs, yard wide linens, oznabriggs, linen check handkerchiefs, men, women and children's and brown white thread hoſe, pins, needles, &c. &c.

Wants a place as a WET NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended both for her honeſty and ſobriety. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

Extract of a letter from General Gates, to the President of Congress, dated Hillsborough, August 20, 1780.

SIR,

IN the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, I am obliged to acquaint your Excellency with the defeat of the troops under my command. I arrived with the Maryland line, the artillery, and the North-Carolina militia, on the 13th instant, at Rugely, 13 miles from Camden; took post there, and was the next day joined by General Stevens, with 700 militia from Virginia; Col. Sumpter, who was at the Waxaws with 400 South-Carolina militia, had, the Sunday before, killed and taken near 300 of the enemy, who were posted at the Hanging Rock. This, and other strokes upon the enemy's advanced posts, occasioned their calling in all their out posts to Camden. The 15th, at day light, I reinforced Col. Sumpter with 300 North-Carolina militia, 100 of the Maryland line, and two 3 pounders from the artillery, having previously ordered him down from the Waxaws, and directed, as soon as the reinforcements joined him, that he should proceed down the Wateree, opposite to Camden, intercept any stores coming to the enemy, and particularly the troops from Ninety Six, who were likewise withdrawn from that post. This was well executed by Col. Sumpter, as his letter enclosed will shew.

Having communicated my plan to the General officers, in the afternoon of the 15th instant, it was resolved to march at 10 at night, to take post in a very advantageous situation, with a deep creek in front, seven miles from Camden; the heavy baggage, &c. being ordered to march immediately by the Waxaw road. At 10 the army began to march in the following order.—Col Armand's legion in front, supported on both flanks by Col. Potterfield's regiment, and the light infantry of the militia, the advanced guard of infantry, the Maryland line, with their artillery in front of the brigades, the North Carolina militia, the Virginia militia, the artillery, &c. and the rear guard. Having marched about five miles, the legion was charged by the enemy's cavalry, and well supported on the flanks, as they were ordered, by Col. Potterfield, who beat back the enemy's horse, and was himself unfortunately wounded; but the enemy's infantry advancing with a heavy fire; the troops in front gave way to the first Maryland brigade, and a confusion ensued, which took some time to regulate. At length, the army was ranged in line of battle, in the following order: Gen. Gist's brigade upon the right, with his right close to a swamp, the North-Carolina militia in the center, and the Virginia militia, with the light infantry and Potterfield's corps, upon the left; the artillery divided to the brigades, and the first Maryland brigade as a corps de reserve, and to cover the cannon in the road, at a proper distance in the rear. Col. Armand's corps were ordered to the left, to support the left flank and oppose the enemy's cavalry. At day light the enemy attacked and drove in our light party in front, when I ordered the left to advance and attack the enemy; but to my astonishment, the left wing and North Carolina militia gave way. Gen. Caswell and myself, assisted by a number of officers, did all in our power to rally the broken troops, but to no purpose; for the enemy coming round the left flank of the Maryland division, completed the route of the whole militia, who left the Continentals to oppose the enemy's whole force. I endeavoured, with Gen. Caswell, to rally the militia at some distance, on an advantageous piece of ground, but the enemy's cavalry continuing to harrass the rear, they ran like a torrent, and bore all before them. Hoping yet, that a few miles in the rear, they might recover from their panick, and again be brought into order, I continued my endeavour, but this likewise proved in vain.

The militia having taken to the woods, in all directions, I concluded with Gen. Caswell, to retire towards Charlotte. I got here late in the night, but reflecting that there was no prospect of collecting a force at that place, adequate to the defence of the country, I proceeded with all possible dispatch hither, to endeavour to fall upon some plan of defence, in conjunction with the legislative body of the state. I shall immediately dispatch a flag to Lord Cornwallis to know the situation of our wounded, and the number and condition of the prisoners in his hands.

Copy of a letter from Col. Sumpter, to Gen. Gates, dated

Wateree ferry, August 15, 1780.

Wateree Ferry, August 15, 1780.

DEAR GENERAL,

I HAVE just time to inform you, that early this morning I took possession of all the pass ways over the Wateree river, from Elkinses ford to Mr. Whitears ferry, five miles below Camden. The enemy had guards at many different places upon the river, all of which was evacuated last night or this morning, and the guards ordered into Camden, except those at Wateree ferry, which was continued on both sides of the river, of which the guard upon the west side, was surprized by a party of my men, who killed seven, took about thirty prisoners, among which was Col Cary their commander, together with thirty eight waggons, loaded with corn, rum, &c. also a number of horses, the boats are all upon the opposite side of the river, the ground upon this side is very bad, the enemy keep up a constant fire, but I have received no damage yet, I intend to keep possession, if I can, until I am honoured with your Excellency's further commands. I should not have been so precipitate in my movements, but foresaw the excessive disadvantage that would result from their having the communication open, whereby they was constantly receiving both men and provisions.

The number of troops, regulars I mean, do not exceed 1200, and not as many as 1000 of the militia, who are generally sickly and much dispirited; there is a reinforcement said to be upon the road from town, will arrive in two days, the number about five hundred.

As soon as possible will give you a more particular account of what is passing

I am Dear General, with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS SUMPTER.

His Excellency General Gates.

P. S. I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that I have this instant made about seventy prisoners, all British, six waggons, baggage, &c. just from Ninety Six, many of the prisoners are sick.

Extract of a letter from Governor Nash to the Delegates of North-Carolina, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 23, 1780.

SINCE our late defeat near Camden, I delayed writing till I could give you some certain account of that unhappy affair. The militia, except one North Carolina regiment, commanded on the occasion by Col. Dixon, of the regulars, gave way on the first fire, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The regulars and the regiment just mentioned, bravely stood and pushed bayonets to the last. By the desertion of the militia, the enemy were able to turn the left of the standing troops, and to bend their whole force against them. The conflict was obstinate and bloody, and lasted for fifteen minutes. After our brave troops had retreated from the ground, they were fiercely charged by a party of British horse, whom they repulsed, and, to their immortal honor, made good their retreat. General Caswell has sent in a flag, and a surgeon to attend the wounded. As yet we have no particular account of the fate of the missing, except of a few principal officers, among these is the Baron de Kalb, said to be mortally wounded. Generals Gist, Smallwood, Stephens, Rutherford, Butler and Gregory are safe, so is Col. Gunby, who was said to be killed. To add to our misfortunes, Colonel Sumpter, who the day before the action had captured a party of the British, with forty waggons, was the day after the action overtaken and surprised near the Hanging Rock, by a party of the British horse. They came on him so unprepared, as to oblige him and his men to fly to the woods, leaving their prisoners, waggons, and even their arms behind them. General Stephens writes to General Gates, that he has collected between 7 and 800 of the Virginia militia and state troops. General Caswell made a stand at Charlotte, near the boundary line, and called in upwards of 1000 fresh men. These he added to Col. Sumpter's party of about 700, and gave him the command of the whole, whilst he came here. I have ordered out three regiments from this district, and mean to put them under the command of General Sumner, and the officers of three regular regiments of this state; so that I hope in a few days we shall be able to assume a tolerable good countenance.

Extract of a letter from General Gates to the President of Congress, dated Hillsborough, 30th Aug. 1780.

SIR,

I Have the honor to enclose to your Excellency, for the perusal of Congress, my letter of this date to General Washington.

Extract from the enclosed letter to General Washington, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 30, 1780.

SINCE my public letter to Congress, I have been able to collect authentic returns of the killed, wounded and missing of the officers of the Maryland line, Delaware regiment, artillerists, and those of the legion under Col. Armand. They are enclosed.

The militia broke so early in the day, and scattered in so many directions upon their retreat, that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy. By the firmness and bravery of the continental troops, the victory is far from bloodless on the part of the foe, they having upwards of 500 men, with officers in proportion, killed and wounded. Lord Cornwallis remained with his army at Camden when I received the last accounts from thence. Two days after the action of the 16th, fortune seemed determined to continue to distress us; for Col Sumpter, having marched near 40 miles up the river Wateree, hailed with the waggons and prisoners he had taken on the fifteenth. By some indiscretion, the men were surprized, cut off from their arms, the whole routed and the waggons and prisoners retaken. Col. Sumpter, since his surprize and defeat up the west side of the Wateree, has reinstated and encreased his corps to upwards of 1000 men. I have directed him to continue to harrass the enemy upon that side; Lord Cornwallis will therefore be cautious how he makes any considerable movement to the eastward, while this corps remains in force upon his left flank, and the main army is in a manner cantoned in his front. Anxious for the public good, I shall continue my unwearied endeavours to stop the progress of the enemy, to reinstate our affairs, to re-commence an offensive war, and recover our losses in these Southern States.

The enclosed RETURN is as follows:

LIST of Continental Officers killed, captivated, wounded and missing, in the actions of the 16th and 18th August, 1780.

KILLED.

The Honorable Major General the Baron de Kalb.
Capt. Williams, 6th Maryland regt.
Capt. Duvall, 2d do.
Lieutenant Donovan, 6th do.
Lt. and Adjutant Coleman, artillery.

WOUNDED.

Captain Somervell, 6th Maryland regt.
Gibson, 5th do.
Roun, Virginia State Artillery.
Lieut. Duvall, 3d Maryland regt.
Sears, 2d do.
Ensign Fickle, 7th do.

PRISONERS.

Lieut. Col. Woolford, 5th Maryland regt. wounded.
Lieut. Col. Vaughan, Delaware.
Lieut. Col. Porterfield, Virginia State regt. wounded.
Lieut. Col De Buson, A. D. Camp Gen. de Kalb do.
Major Winder, 1st Maryland regt.
Major Patton, Delaware regt.
Major Pinckney, A D. Camp Gen. Gates, wounded.

Captains. Brice, 3d Maryland regt.
Hoops, 4th do.
Lynch, 5th.
Hamilton, 5th.
Hardman, 2d, wounded.
Smith 3d, do.
Dorsey, artillery, do.
La Brune, legion, do.
Rhoads, Delaware regt.
Lamouth, do.

Captain Lieut. Waters, artillery.

Lieutenants. Shoemaker, 4th Maryland regt. wounded.
Hanson, 4th do. do,
Read, 5th do. do.
Norris, 6th do. do.
Wallace, artillery.
Foot, legion.
Mosley, artillery.
Duff, Delaware regt.
Skillington, do.

Lieut. and Adjt. Purvis, do.

Ensigns. Burgis, 4th Maryland regt.
Roach, Delaware regt.

Volunteers. Nelson, 6th Maryland regt. wounded.
Rutlidge, 4th do.

MISSING.

Capt. Morris 7th Maryland regt. wounded.
Gassaway, 2d do.
Lieut. Gassaway, 2d, do.
Captain Meridith, artillery.
Capt. Lieut. Blair, do.

SIR,

THE above is the most accurate return I can obtain at present—those who have received slight contusions which do not hinder their doing duty are not included.

Hillsborough, August 29, 1780

Your most obedient Humble servant, O. H WILLIAMS.

N. B. Seven hundred non commissioned officers and soldiers of the Maryland division have re joined the army. An exact return thereof shall be sent by the next conveyance.

HORATIO GATES.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated September 9.

"Yesterday Capt. Putnam arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, who says he sailed in company with a large French fleet, to the northward of our Capes. He then left them standing a north east course, which certainly must be the fleet expected."

Extract of a letter from Fort-Pit August 18.

"The enemy have lately killed and taken near 400 men, women and children from Licking Creek, near Kentuckey, and it is probable their next attempt will be against this part of the country. But I flatter myself they cannot approach us with a considerable force, without being discovered by the friendly Indians, who will give immediate notice."

Extract of a letter from Matomkin, August 31.

"A fleet of 18 sail passed by here yesterday, which I suppose to be the French fleet, as they were parted with a few days ago by a small schooner, they were steering to the northward."

The letter of marque sloop Eclipse, from St. Croix, was lost on Wednesday last on the Brandywine, loaded with salt, rum, sugar, cordage, &c. Job Fray, commander. She fell in with and took the brig Recovery, to the southward of Bermuda, bound to Charlestown, with 117 puncheons of rum, for the British troops there; which vessel is arrived."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Sept. 9.

"One of my Captains, who was taken, got here yesterday from the Eastern shore, and informs me of an arrival there from the Cape, who sailed from thence under convoy of 19 sail of French men of war, bound to Rhode-Island, which he left in the latitude of South Carolina 11 days ago, and they have since been seen 45 miles to the northward of our capes. This news is confirmed by others, and generally believed here. It is 26 days ago they left the Cape, with many other particulars, which I do not mention."

Mr. DUNLAP,

IT is of great importance to the owners of negroes in this state, and to its peace and good order, that the following sections of a law passed last March, for the gradual abolition of slavery, should be re published, as a neglect to register their negroes in the limited time, may occasion very disagreeable claims and disputes. The register for this city, is kept by JOHN HALEY, Esq; clerk of the city court, who lives on the south side of Vine street, between second and third streets. A. B.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who is or shall be the owner of any negroe or mulatto slave or servant for life, or till the age of thirty-one years, now within this State, or his lawful attorney, shall on or before the said first day of November next, deliver or cause to be delivered in writing to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or to the Clerk of the Court of Record of the city of Philadelphia, in which he or she shall respectively inhabit, the name and firname and occupation or profession of such owner, and the name of the county and township, district or ward wherein he or she resideth, and also the name and names of any such slave and slaves, and servant and servants for life or till the age of thirty-one years, together with their ages and sexes severally and respectively set forth and annexed, by such person owned or statedly employed, and then being within this State, in order to ascertain and distinguish the slaves and servants for life and years, till the age of thirty-one years, within this State, who shall be such on the said first day of November next, from all other persons; which particulars shall by said Clerk of the Sessions and Clerk of said City Court be entered in books to be provided for that purpose by the said Clerks; and that no negroe or mulatto, now within this State, shall from and after the said first day of November, be deemed a slave or servant for life, or till the age of thirty-one years, unless his or her name shall be entered as aforesaid on such record, except such negroe and mulatto slaves and servants as are herein after excepted; the said Clerk to be entitled to a fee of two dollars for each slave or servant so entered as aforesaid, from the Treasurer of the county, to be allowed to him in his accounts.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no man or woman of any nation or colour, except the negroes or mulattos who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged or holden within the territories of this Commonwealth as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women, except the domestic slaves attending upon Delegates in Congress, from the other American States, foreign Ministers and Consuls, and persons passing through or sojourning in this State, and not becoming residents therein, and seamen employed in ships, not belonging to any inhabitant of this State, nor employed in any ship owned by any such inhabitant. Provided such domestic slaves be not altered or sold to any inhabitant nor (except in the case of Members of Congress, foreign Ministers and Consuls) retained in this State longer than six months.

[The other Printers in this city are requested to insert the above.]

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.

WANTED TO RENT,

A HOUSE in Market-street, between Third and Front-streets. A line directed for A. B. and left at Wood's Eating House in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, shall be attended to.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant.

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

August 5, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing general election, to succeed the present Sheriff, I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest, in order to be in the return for the said Office: Which favours, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the instance of many of my fellow-citizens, and friends to the cause of our country, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office.—Should I meet with your approbation, the favor shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

Camp near Trenton, WILLIAM WILL.

August 24, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE subscriber is induced by the persuasion of his friends, to offer himself a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the ensuing Election: The votes and interest of those persons who think him worthy of, and qualified for this duty, will be considered as a favour done to their humble servant,

JOSEPH RUSH.

An ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Suitable for a Sea Chest, to be SOLD.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Hamilton's Barn township, a mouse coloured HORSE, three years old, no brand, a small star and snip, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove his property, and pay charges, and take him away.

York county, June 16. WILLIAM COCHRAN.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1780.

Just Imported, and to be sold by

PETER AND WILLIAM WIKOFF,

At their store in Front street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite Elfrey's Alley,

An ASSORTMENT of

EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE Broad-Cloths, middling and low priced ditto, superfine India Chintz, Muslins, Gauzes and Silks, Linen, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hair-binet, Callimancoes, and other Stuffs, Cott n Velvets, Serge Denim, Serges, Baize, Ratinets, Plush, Silk Stockings, Pins, Buttons, Buckles, Hinges, Locks, Wool Cards, Fine Indian Robes, Flannel and Blankets.

Also, Rum, Sugar, Bohea and Hyson Tea of the best quality, Red Port Wine, and Madeira Wines of different prices and qualities, some of which is as good as the best that ever was brought into this country, which they will sell by the pipe or lesser quantity. 6 w.

WAS missing on the 1st of the 8th month, 1780, and supposed to be stolen, an excellent silver WATCH, with a neat inside case which covers the works, there is on the back of the outside case the letters P. B. the number forgot, makers name WAGSTAF; as the Watch is very remarkable, it is hoped the thief may be detected and brought to Justice, should it be offered for sale, it is hoped every person will secure it, so that the owner may get it again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive SEVEN SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS Reward for their trouble, paid by the subscriber living near Brandywine Bridge.

WILLIAM SHIPLEY.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Off Stow Creek,

A PETTIAUGRE. The owner proving his property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to ROBERT THOMPSON,

August 16. Shallopman.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inst. from the Subscriber, living in Kensington, a Negro Lad, about 17 or 18 years old, straight limbed, and well made, born in Virginia; had on when he went away, a tow shirt and trowsers, half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN G. EYRE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others, are desired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1780.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of Congress, of the 23d August, 1780, for the sale of Bills of Exchange for the supply of the Prisoners of War, now with the Enemy,

BILLS of EXCHANGE on Spain, are to be sold at the Continental Loan Office, for *Specie* only.

Mooreland township, Philadelphia county, September 8, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 5th instant out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at Smithfield, a bright bay GELDING, between 5 or 6 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, light made, a low neck, a light switch tail, no white about him that the owner recollects, about four inches of his mane worn out with the bridle, has a lump under his off ear, resembling a whim, trots, cantets, and carries his head and tail very well. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars and reasonable charges for the Horse only, paid by JAMES VANSANT.

WANTED to Purchase,

A HOUSE in Second or Third Street, between Race and Market-street, for which a good price will be given, in either goods or specie. Enquire of the Printer.

A COPPER STILL,

Of 300 Gallons, to be SOLD.

Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1780.

ONE hundred acres of good Land, within three miles of the city, to be let for a term of years.

One hundred acres of excellent Pasture, within the same distance, to be let for the remainder of the season.

A House to be let, that is well calculated for a genteel tavern, in an elegant situation, with eighty acres of Land, about two miles from the city.

Also several well situated Town Lots, to be sold or let on ground-rent for ever. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Northern-Liberties, That he cannot obtain the taxes due on the estate of Richard Penn and Sarah Masters: Notice is hereby given, That unless the said Richard Penn, Sarah Masters, or their certain Attorney or Agent, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estates, on or before the 16th of October next ensuing the date hereof, that so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes and charges, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commissioners.

WANTS A NURSE CHILD,

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGRO BOY, about twenty years of age, by trade a hatter. Enquire of the Printer.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the night of the 21st inst. (August) from the subscriber in Darby Township, Chester County, a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, between four and five years old, with a blaze in his face, both hind feet white, neither brand nor ear mark, high boned and not very handsome, trots and paces, his trot remarkable short.—Whoever secures the horse, and thief if stolen, and the thief be prosecuted to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars, with reasonable charges, for the horse only, by

ISAAC HIBBERD, Jun.

September 6.

CAME to the Place of the Subscriber, on the 2d instant, living on Abel James's place, near Frankford, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands high, is branded on each fore shoulder with the letter P, and is reckoned a very old Horse, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost said Horse, by proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to

GEORGE MICHEL.

living on said Place.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

At the house of the Subscriber, on the West side of N shameny Ferry.

COWS, Horses, Sheep, Swine, a good new two horse waggon, with compleat sett of harness for two horses, cart and harness, sundry household and kitchen furniture, two Negroe men, one aged 28 years the other 24, a likely Negroe girl aged 19 years; the above Negroes are sold for no fault, as the subscriber is going to move and will have no employment for them.

August 28, 1780. JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

N. B. The house and ferry to be let and entered upon the first day of November next. Enquire at the ferry.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

WAS ROBBED on the night of the 4th instant. by a lodger that lived in the house of the subscriber, and took from thence six suits of WOMEN's CLOATHS, 1 silk, 2 chintz, 2 stamp linen, and 1 white muslin, a considerable quantity of other wearing apparel, and a quantity of money, sum unknown; his name is supposed to be *Peter Livingston*, as he changes his name very often, he is a Frenchman born, about 5 feet high, 30 years of age, and a Ship Carpenter by trade; had on when he went away, a short white linen coatee and trowsers, a sword, one ruffle shirt and one plain one. Whoever takes up said thief, and secures him in any goal on the Continent, shall have the above reward, by applying to

September 9, 1780. THOMAS WILLIAMS. In Shippen street.

NOTICE is hereby given,

TO all persons who may have any demands against JACOB MILLER, late of Forks Township, in the County of Northampton, Weaver, who lately absconded from his usual place of abode, that a writ of attachment was issued by the subscriber, at the suit of Conrad Zettel, and that Saturday the 30th day of September instant, is appointed for the said Creditors to meet at the house of the subscriber in Forks Township aforesaid, that their respective demands may be adjusted.

THOMAS SILLYMAN.

September 3d, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT on Sunday the 20th of August was taken up at Easton, James Fisher and John Ward, (both of Lancaster county) had with them two Bay Mares, supposed to be stolen; the one, a natural trotter, 15 hands high, is branded on the near fore buttock, with the letters I B; the other a natural pacer, 13 hands high.—The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

September 7. JACOB BABLE.

August 23.

THE Subscriber being determined to make a general and final settlement of his public accounts, does hereby request all persons who yet have unsettled accounts with him to bring them in, with every necessary voucher, to the house of Mr. DAVID RICKETTS, near the head of Elk, where himself or Assistants will duly attend for this purpose.

And being anxious to have all such matters properly adjusted by the middle of next month, he expects that those concerned, will avail themselves of this information. Such as have due bills from him are also desired to bring them in for payment.

PATRICK EWEN.

A. C. P.

Philadelphia, September 9.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of SARAH GILBERT, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled and paid.

GEORGE ORD, Executor.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of John Carpenter, living in Lancaster county, Strasburgh township, on the 23d of August, a likely Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old last spring, and is branded with the letters I B on the near shoulder, a natural trotter, has a small star in her forehead. Whoever takes up said Mare and Thief, shall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS for the Mare only, so that the owner gets her again.

JOSHUA BAILY.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO STORY HOUSE and Lot of LAND, situate at the corner of High or Market-street and Water-street near the public Wharf, and almost opposite the lower Market in the city of Burlington, having four rooms on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor, with large garrets, a good kitchen and piazza, and a well of water in the yard, containing in front of said lot thirty seven and one half feet, and in depth forty-three feet and one half. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber in Church Alley—who continues selling indigo on commission, and has on hand Carolina indigo in tierces and barrels, and by retail. Also, first crop meadow hay, which he will deliver in the city, or at the meadow. Also, an elegant silver coffee-pot, tankard, waiters, cruet stands, punch ladle, soup spoon, table and tea spoons, &c.

THOMAS SHUTE.

Westmoreland county, August 19, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Col: William Clapham, deceased, are desired to pay off their accounts in six months from this date, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in properly attested, in order to prepare the accounts for settlement.

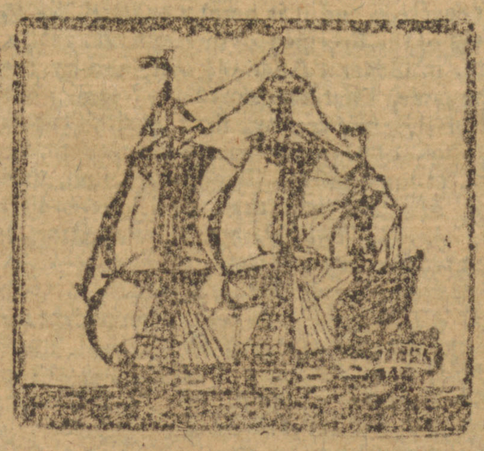
JONATHAN PLUMER, Administrator.

N. B. If any person hath any claim to the lands improved by the said deceased, at the mouth of Sewigly Creek, on Youghagania River, in Westmoreland county and State of Pennsylvania; are requested to let their rights be known to me in six months, as I am of opinion that the right belongs to said estate to this time, and intend to proceed to hold them as such, until better informed.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ADVERTISER



[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by the very great respect you shewed me at the last election, I take this method of informing you that I mean to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing election; and your placing me on the return, shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, Your most humble servant,

August 22. MATTHEW HENDERSON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks, for your returning me your Coroner for these several years past, and as I intend to stand a candidate at the ensuing Election, I once more request the favour of your votes and interest, which shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servant,

ROBERT JEWELL.

September 9, 1780.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

At the Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 27th instant (September) precisely at XII o'Clock, if not sooner sold by private sale.

A SMALL PLANTATION

IN Hatfield township, Philadelphia county, about 25 miles from the city, containing 50 acres, 6 of which are good meadow, 25 acres woodland, the rest arable and pasture, the whole under good fence, with a log house and barn thereon. It was late the property of John Wright, and the land is not inferior to any in the country.

For farther particulars inquire of Henry Osborne, Esq; Attorney at Law, in Front street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Germantown.

OWEN FERRIS.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1780

THE DANCING SCHOOL

in Carter's Alley is opened for the ensuing season, for the reception of Pupils to learn that polite and necessary art. And for the convenience of grown Gentlemen, an EVENING SCHOOL will be continued the whole season, by the Public's most humble servant,

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL.

N. B. A genteel RIDING CHAIR to be SOLD, inquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of GROUND on the north side of Christian street, about midway between Front and Second-streets, in the District of Southwark, containing in front 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 120 feet, more or less. For terms apply to JOHN DUCHE, in Catherine-street, Southwark.

September 12 1780.

Imported and to be SOLD, by

JOSIAH HEWES,

In Chesnut street, near Strawberry Alley,

MUSLINS, Camricks, Lawns, Tapes, Sewing Silk, Threads, Ribbons, white Sarsnet, Womens Gloves, Shirt buttons, &c.

Madeira and Port Wines of the first quality, West-India Rum in hogsheads.

September 16

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, about twenty-five years of age, and a Child between two and three years old. Enquire at Mr. Philip Moore's, merchant, in Front-street.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the 8th inst. a certain WILLIAM SAWYERS, belonging to Captain Henry Mathews's company of Artificers; had on when he went away a short white jacket with sleeves, and white overalls, a large round hat, new shoes, with silver shoe-buckles; said SAWYERS is supposed to be born in Ireland, about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; black hair tied behind; of a thin complexion, down look. Whoever takes up said Deserter and secures him in any goal or brings him to the subscriber at the sign of the battle of Monmouth, in Market-street near Seventh-street, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

Philadelphia, Sept. 11. HENRY MATHEWS, Captain of Artificers.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the instance of many of my fellow-citizens, and friends to the cause of our country, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office — Should I meet with your approbation, the favor shall be ever gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

Camp near Trenton, WILLIAM WILL.

August 24, 1780.

To the Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the Return for Sheriff at the two last General elections, and once more request the favor of your votes at the ensuing election, for the said office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient humble servant,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day of September inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the snow Sarah, and her cargo, &c lately commanded by Alexander M'Kinley, taken at sea, on her intended voyage from Nevis to New York, sent into this port and libelled against as prize by John Young, Esq; *qui tam, &c.* To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, is now ready to make distribution of the cargo of the schooner Abuhaor, taken at sea, by the privateers Fair American, Holker, and Enterprize of this port, and condemned as prize in the said Court.

The Agent or Agents duly authorized by the owners, seamen or others, of the said privateers, having a right to share therein, by being on board said privateers, at the time of the first capture, or otherwise, are desired to appear and make known his or their right to act as an Agent or Agents as aforesaid, within three days from the date hereof, according to Law.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

September 16

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.

BY Virtue of an Order of the ORPHANS COURT of the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold by the subscriber, at Public Vendue on the premises, on Thursday the twelfth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning, the moiety or half part of a brick messuage or tenement and lot of ground, together with a brick shop adjoining the said messuage, situate at the north east corner of Callow Hill street, in the Northern Liberties, late the real estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

ABIGAIL PEARSON, Administratrix.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.

RAN AWAY, on the evening of the 3d inst. an indented servant Lad, belonging to the subscriber, named JOHN WILLIAM BAKER, born in Germany, about five feet nine inches high, near eighteen years old, lusty and well made, of a fair complexion, and short light coloured hair; took with him a drab coloured fine cloth coatee, one pair of good buckskin breeches, a small beaver hat about half worn, with several shirts, trowsers, &c. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall be paid ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

OWEN BIDDLE.

September 1, 1780

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber living in Plymouth township, a sorrel HORSE, 15 hands high, judged to be 4 years old last spring, he has a large blaze in his forehead, and some white on his off hind foot, he has neither brand or ear mark. The owner or owners proving their property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to

NICHOLAS KNIGHT, Living in said Township.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propose to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing general election, to succeed the present Sheriff, I therefore again most humbly solicit and request the favour of your votes and interest, in order to be in the return for the said Office: Which favours, as well as those past, shall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged, by

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEMEN ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen,

INTENDING to offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's office, your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, will oblige your Humble Servant.

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD.

August 5, 1780.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE subscriber is induced by the persuasion of his friends, to offer himself a Candidate for the Coroner's Office at the ensuing Election: The votes and interest of those persons who think him worthy of, and qualified for this duty, will be considered as a favour done to their humble servant,

JOSEPH RUSH.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others,* ELECTORS *of the County of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very sensible of the honor done me, by your electing me one of your Representatives in Assembly the last year, and I hope I shall never shrink from the service of my country whenever necessity and the community require it. But as there are others much more capable, and it being inconvenient for me, therefore request, that at the ensuing election you will be pleased to chose some other person to occupy the seat I have the honor to fill. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmost gratitude and respect, your most devoted and very humble servant, EDWARD HESTON.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and others* ELECTORS *for the County of Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen,

I AM gratefully sensible, and return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in returning me as one of your Representatives in General Assembly, for three years past: But as the office of Lieutenant of the County engrosses the whole of my time, I request you will add to the favor already conferred on me, by leaving my name out of the ticket at the ensuing election, and oblige your humble servant,

WILLIAM COATS.

TO BE LET on Shares.

A SMALL FARM, adjoining on the river Schuylkill, four miles from the city. Some stock will be let with the place, which may be entered on immediately.

To be SOLD cheap, a quantity of old WOOD. Two men who understand country work, are wanted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at the above farm.

September 15. JOHN MIFFLIN.

WANTS EMPLOY,

AN ELDERLY MAN, can write a tolerable good hand, and can keep and cast up accompts, and would be willing to do any thing that would not be too hard; he would be willing to tend store, shop, or board-yard, or any other easy employment. Enquire at ABRAHAM WAYNE's, in Walnut street, near Second-street. He can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety.

September 12.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the ninth inst. a Negroe man named CATO, had on a drab coloured jacket or a brown one, leather breeches, and sundry other apparel. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, aged 23 years, has remarkable small handsome features, plays on the violin, and took one with him. Whoever brings the said Negroe to the subscriber, or John Kidd of Bensalem, Bucks county, Esq; Captain Thomas Reed of Whitehill, near Bordentown; or John Redman, merchant in Front street, Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

WELLSARR LANE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, September 11, 1780.

On motion,

Ordered, That the determination of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the disputed boundary between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, laid before this House by the Supreme Executive Council, be printed for public consideration.

Extract from Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk.

The said Determination is as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
JUNE 23d, 1780.

THE General Assembly of Virginia have had under their consideration, the agreement entered into between the Commissioners of this Commonwealth and those of Pennsylvania, at Baltimore, on the thirty first day of August, in the year 1779, respecting the disputed territory and boundary lines between the two States, together with the papers and proceedings thereupon; and altho' the General Assembly of Virginia are far from thinking the reasoning of the Pennsylvania Commissioners in support of their claim conclusive, or that this Commonwealth is bound by the Agency of Commissioners, whose powers were restrained to an agreement for ascertaining boundaries to be referred to their respective Assemblies for their ratification or rejection; yet actuated by the same principles and motives which induced the Convention of Virginia, in that Act which formed our new government, to make a cession and release of the territory contained within their respective charters to the neighbouring States, to promote the common cause of America, to prevent as far as in their power future dispute and animosity, and to prove the sincerity of their professions and desire to cultivate and maintain the most cordial harmony with their sister State of Pennsylvania, united with us by the most sacred ties, in the defence of our common rights and liberty; the General Assembly of Virginia are willing to ratify the aforesaid agreement on the conditions expressed in the following resolve, corresponding with the reservation in their offer of December the 18th, 1776.

Resolved therefore, That the agreement made on the 31st day of August, 1779, between James Madison and Robert Andrews, Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Virginia, and George Bryan, John Ewing, and David Rittenhouse, Commissioners for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be ratified and finally confirmed; to wit, that the line commonly called Mason's and Dixon's line, be extended due West, five degrees of Longitude, to be computed from the river Delaware, for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and that a meridian drawn from the western extremity thereof to the northern limits of the said States respectively, be the western boundary of Pennsylvania for ever; on condition, that the private property and rights of all persons acquired under, founded on, or recognized by the laws of either country previous to the date hereof, be saved and confirmed to them, altho' they should be found to fall within the other, and that in the decision of disputes thereupon, preference shall be given to the elder or prior right, which ever of the said States the same shall have been acquired under, such persons paying within whose boundary their lands shall be included the same purchase or consideration money, which would have been due from them to the State under which they claimed the right; and where any such purchase or consideration money hath since the declaration of American Independence been received by either State for lands, which, according to the before recited agreement, shall fall within the territory of the other, the same shall be reciprocally refunded and repaid; and that the inhabitants of the disputed territory, now ceded to the State of Pennsylvania, shall not before the first day of December in the present year be subject to the payment of any tax, nor at any time to the payment of arrears of taxes or impositions heretofore laid by either State.

Resolved, That upon the acceptance and full ratification of this condition and agreement on the part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Governor be empowered, with the advice of the Council, to appoint two Commissioners, on behalf of this Commonwealth, in conjunction with Commissioners to be appointed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to extend the line commonly called Mason's and Dixon's line, five degrees of longitude from Delaware river, as aforesaid; and from the western termination thereof, to run and mark a meridian line to the Ohio river, which is as far as the General Assembly conceive the same can at present be extended and marked, without danger of umbrage to the Indians, giving to the said Commissioners on the part of Virginia, such instructions therein, as the Governor, with the advice of the Council, shall judge proper.

July 1, 1780. Teste,
JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Agreed to by the Senate,
WILLIAM DREW, C. S. A Copy,
JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

[Copy.]

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
SEPTEMBER 12, 1780.

The Bill entitled, "An Act to remedy the inconveniences of holding the Annual Elections in the fourth District of the county of Cumberland, and the second District in the county of Bedford, at the places heretofore appointed by the Laws of this Commonwealth;" was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk.

AN ACT to remedy the inconveniences of holding the Annual Elections in the fourth District of the county of Cumberland, and the second district in the county of Bedford, at the places heretofore appointed by the Laws of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS it has been found very inconvenient for the freemen of the fourth district of Cumberland county, to attend the annual election at the house of James Purdy, in Farmanagh township, as by an Act entitled, "A Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act for amending the several Acts for electing Members of Assembly," passed the fourteenth day of June, One thousand Seven hundred and seventy-seven, is directed: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That henceforth the freemen of the fourth district of the said county, shall meet on the day by the Constitution of this Commonwealth appointed for such election, at the house of Thomas Wilson, in the township of Milford, and then and there elect Members of General Assembly, and other elective Officers for said county, and make return thereof according to the Laws heretofore made and provided.

AND WHEREAS it is very inconvenient for the freemen of the townships of Air and Bethell, in the county of Bedford, to attend the annual election at the House of John Burd, in the second district of said county, as by the above recited Act is directed: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That henceforth, the said townships of Air and Bethell, shall be a fifth district of the said county of Bedford, for the purpose of such annual election; and that the freemen of the said townships shall hereafter meet, on the day appointed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth for such election, at the house of William Hart, in the said township of Bethel, and then and there elect Members of the General Assembly, and other elective Officers for said county, according to the said Constitution, and the Laws in such case made and provided; and a return of such elections shall be made in the same manner as the Laws of this Commonwealth direct for other districts: Any thing in the above recited Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, September 14, 1780.

The Bill entitled, "A Supplement to the Act entitled, An Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction;" was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk.

A Supplement to the Act entitled, "An Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction."

WHEREAS by the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction," passed the eighth day of March last, no provision is made for the trial of capital and criminal offences, committed at sea, previous to the passing of the said Act, and it is reasonable that the same mode of trial should be adopted, for offenders of this kind, before the said time, as since, and it is necessary that all such offenders should be duly punished; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all traitors, pirates, felons and criminals, who have offended upon the seas, or within the Admiralty Jurisdiction, on or before the said eighth day of March last, may and shall be enquired of, tried, adjudged and punished in the same manner, at any Admiralty sessions to be held for the trial of such offences, as if the same had been committed since the aforesaid day: And if any person or persons happen to be indicted for any such offence, done or hereafter to be done upon the seas, or in any other place within the Admiralty Jurisdiction, or as accessaries before or after the fact, either on the land or upon the seas, by a Grand Jury for the city and county of Philadelphia, or for either of them, before the Judges or any two of them, of the Court of Admiralty Sessions mentioned in the Act to which this is a Supplement, that then such order, process, judgment and execution, shall be used, had, done and made to and against every such person and persons, so being indicted, as against traitors, felons, murderers and other criminals, for treason, felony, robbery, murder, manslaughter, or other like offences done upon the land, within the said city or county, as by the Laws of this Commonwealth is accustomed; and the trial of such offence or offences, if it be denied by the offender or offenders, shall be had by twelve lawful men of the said city and county of Philadelphia, or either of them; and such as shall be convicted of any such offence or offences, by verdict, confession or otherwise, in the said Court, shall have and suffer such pains of death, losses of lands, goods and chattels, and other punishment, as if they had been convicted and attainted of any treasons, felonies, robberies, or other the said offences done upon the land; and shall be utterly excluded the benefit of clergy, where the same is taken away or not admitted for such like offence committed within the body of a county, or at land.

AND WHEREAS it is found by experience, inexpedient to continue the eleventh section, in the Act to which this is a Supplement, any longer in force, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said section, "providing that nothing in the said Act contained, which might contradict or interfere with the directions of an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, intitled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of Public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit male persons capable of bearing arms, from being pedlars and hawkers, passed on the twenty-fixth day of November last, should have effect, or be in force, for and during the continuance of the said recited act," be, and the same is hereby repealed and made void; and all prizes and property condemned by the Judge of the Admiralty, in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, except negroes and mulattoes, may and shall be sold at Public Auction, by the Marshal of the said Court of Admiralty, in small lots or quantities, (where the same can be done) to the highest and best bidder for the same, within twelve days after such condemnation, on giving six days previous notice of such sale, as well in hand bills, as in one or more of the public news papers of the city of Philadelphia, and the nett proceeds thereof be distributed as by the said Act is prescribed, which distribution shall be by him made, within fifteen days after such sale, under the penalty of twenty per centum for the sums so neglected to be paid, to be recovered in the action brought for the same.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all other parts of the Act of Assembly before recited, and to which this is a Supplement, not hereby altered or supplied, shall remain, continue and be in full force and virtue.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any of the subjects of this State, or of any of the United States of America, shall commit any piracy or robbery, or any act of hostility, against other the subjects of this State, or of any of the other United States of America, upon the sea, under colour of any commission from any foreign Prince or State, or pretence of authority from any person whatsoever, such offender and offenders, and every of them, shall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be pirates, felons, and robbers; and they and every of them being duly convicted thereof, according to the Act of Assembly above recited, for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction, or this Act, shall have and suffer such punishment and forfeitures, as pirates, felons and robbers upon the sea, ought to have and suffer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any commander or master of any ship, or any seaman or mariner, shall in any place where the Admiralty hath jurisdiction, betray his trust and turn pirate, enemy or traitor, and piratically and feloniously run away with his or their ship or ships, or any barge, boat, ordnance, ammunition, goods or merchandizes, or yield them up voluntarily to any pirate, enemy or traitor, or bring any seducing message from either of them; or consult, combine, or confederate with, or attempt or endeavour to corrupt any commander, master, officer or mariner, to yield up or run away with any ship, goods or merchandize, or turn pirate, or go over to pirates or enemies; or if any person shall lay violent hands upon his commander, whereby to hinder him from fighting in defence of his ship and goods committed to his trust; or shall confine his master, or make or endeavour to make a revolt in his ship, he shall be adjudged to be a pirate, felon and robber; and being convicted thereof as aforesaid, shall have and suffer such pains of death, loss of lands, goods and chattels, as pirates, felons and robbers upon the seas ought to have and suffer.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of Pennsylvania.*
FRIDAY, *September* 15, 1780.

The Bill entitled, "An Act to continue for a further limited time, the Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this State, by sea, for a limited time;" was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk.

AN ACT to continue for a further limited time, the Act for laying an Embargo on the exportation of provisions from this State, by sea, for a limited time.

WHEREAS an Act entitled, "An Act for laying an Embargo on the exportation of provisions from this State, by sea, for a limited time," passed on the twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighty, is expired by its own limitation, and it being expedient to continue the same to a further time: Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act, and every clause, proviso, and thing therein contained, save the clause limiting the continuance thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby continued for six months, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of Pennsylvania.*
Friday, September the 15*th*, 1780.

The Bill entitled, "An Act to continue for a longer time, the Act entitled, "An Act to suspend the operation for a limited time, of the several laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver;" was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time published for consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk.

AN ACT to continue for a longer time, the Act entitled, "An Act to suspend the operation, for a limited time, of the several laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States, a Legal Tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver."

WHEREAS the above recited Act would expire with the ending of this present session of Assembly, and it is just and necessary that the same should be continued, until the value of the said currency can be fixed at some certain standard, and a proper mode established, which will make the advantages equal to both debtor and creditor: Therefore, Be it enacted, &c. That the Act entitled, "An Act to suspend the operation for a limited time, of the several laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver;" passed the 31st day of May, 1780, be, and is hereby continued in full force, until the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly, and no longer.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, September 18th, 1780.

The Bill intitled "A Supplement to the Act intitled, "An Act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," was read the second time, and being debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes.
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act intitled "An Act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

WHEREAS the mode of determining the bounty of the Militia while in actual service, by the Justices of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions, as directed by the Act above mentioned, has been found on experience inconvenient and unequal, inasmuch, as persons rendering the same services, bearing equal hardships and exposed to equal danger, are partially and unequally compensated, thereby creating discontents and distinctions prejudicial to this important and necessary service. For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the average price of common labour by the day, in the city of Philadelphia and counties of this State respectively, shall be inquired into, ascertained and fixed by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, which price so fixed and determined, shall be the rate by which all fines and penalties for neglect of Militia duty, and the bounty of the Militia shall be estimated and determined, during, and from that time, to the next sitting of General Assembly, and so from time to time at every succeeding session.

Provided always, That this Act nor any thing herein contained, shall be construed to alter, mitigate or discharge any fine or penalty already accrued, or which may hereafter accrue before the said rate shall be determined and fixed by the General Assembly as aforesaid; but that all and singular the powers and authority of the Quarter Sessions, as given by the said Act, shall continue until the said rate shall be fixed by the General Assembly, and no longer.

AND WHEREAS sundry former Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants who have acted under the late Militia Law, have refused or neglected to deliver up the duplicates, books and papers belonging to their offices, whereby the fines and penalties accrued for former delinquencies still remain uncollected, to the great discouragement of these, who have rendered their personal service in time of danger, and to the injury of the public. For remedy whereof

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person who may have acted in the office of Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city of Philadelphia, or any of the counties of this State, shall, upon the resignation of his office or being legally superceded therein, refuse to deliver up to his successor in office, or to any person who is or shall be appointed by the President or Vice-President in Council to receive the same, all and singular the books, duplicates, returns, or other papers belonging to, or in use in his said office, (demand being first made thereof in writing) he or they so offending, shall forfeit the sum of ten thousand pounds for every such refusal, to be recovered upon indictment, bill, plaint, or information, or by action of debt, in any Court of Record within this State, one moiety thereof to the use of the poor of the township where such offender shall reside, and the other moiety thereof, to the person who shall prosecute the same to effect, and in case of a second refusal, such person shall suffer as well the said penalty, as the further punishment of six months imprisonment, without bail or mainprize; and the Justices of the Court where such penalty shall be recovered, shall order the said commitment accordingly.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much, and such parts of the law to which this is a Supplement, as are by this Act altered and amended, be and are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated Sept 17.

"A deserter from Staten Island tells me, Gen. Clinton is embarked and sailed up the Sound towards New-London, yesterday, with 1,500 men. They had advice of the arrival at New Port, of the Second division of French troops."

IN CONGRESS August 10, 1780

CONGRESS took into consideration the report of the Committee on the memorial of the general officers: whereupon,

Resolved, That the said general officers be informed, that Congress have at no time been unmindful of the military virtues which have distinguished the army of the United States through the course of this war and that it has been constantly one of the principal objects of their care, not only to provide for the health and comfort of the army, but to gratify the reasonable desires, as far as the public exigencies would admit.

That patience and self-denial, fortitude and perseverance, and the chearful sacrifice of time, health and fortune, are necessary virtues, which both the citizen and the soldier are called on to exercise, whilst struggling for the liberties of their country:

And that moderation, frugality and temperance, must be among the chief supports, as well as the brightest ornaments of that kind of civil government, which is wisely instituted by the several States in this union:

That it has been recommended to the several States, to make compensation to the officers and soldiers to them respectively belonging, for the depreciation of their pay; and that Congress will take speedy measures for liquidating and paying what is due on that account, to officers and soldiers who do not belong to the quota of any State:

That from and after the first day of August 1780, the army shall be entitled to receive their pay as stated before the first day of January 1777, in the new bills emitted pursuant to the resolution of Congress, of the 18th day of March last:

That the officers shall hereafter be allowed five dollars per month, in the said new bills, for each retained ration:

That the Board of War be directed to report to Congress, a list of the officers not belonging to the quota of any State, with an account of the balance due to each, to make their pay good for past services, agreeably to the resolutions of the 10th day of April last:

That such of the States as have not made compensation to their officers and soldiers, agreeably to the recommendation of the 17th August 1779 be and they are hereby requested to do it as soon as possible:

That the provision for granting lands by the resolution of the 16th September 1776, be, and is hereby extended to the general officers in the following proportion, to wit:

A Major General 1100 acres

A Brigadier General 850 acres.

That the officers of the army be furnished as soon as possible, with two months pay, on account to relieve their present wants, mentioned in the memorial.

August 14.

Resolved, That the officers of the line of the army commanding corps, when in camp, be allowed to draw so many of the rations of provisions heretofore withheld, as the Commander in Chief, or the commander of a separate army shall judge necessary, but that no provision be issued for back rations not drawn on the days they become due:

That if it shall appear that the subsistence money allowed to the officers in lieu of the rations withheld, is not equal to the cost of the rations, the deficiency shall hereafter be made up to them:

That the resolution of the 15th day of May 1778, granting half pay for seven years, to the officers of the army who should continue in the service to the end of the war be extended to the widows of those officers who have died or shall hereafter die in the service, to commence from the time of such officer's death, and continue for the term of seven years, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death or intermarriage, the said half pay be given to the orphan children of the officer dying as aforesaid, if he shall have left any: And that it be recommended to the Legislatures of the respective States to which such officers belong, to make provision for paying the same, on account of the United States:

That the restricting clause in the resolution of the 15th February 1778, granting half pay to the officers for seven years, expressed in these words, viz "and not hold "any office of profit under these States or any of them," be, and is hereby repealed.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice, John Evans, Esq; Third Justice, and George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their Precept, dated the twenty sixth day of August last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the State house in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next. NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, Escheator, and Constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things that to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; also all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of the said city and county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. And all others whom it may concern, are desired to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly

DATED at Philadelphia, the Third Day of September, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the fifth Year of American Independence.

N. B. A COURT of ADMIRALTY SESSIONS will be held at the same time and place, by the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judge of the Admiralty.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1780.

THE Subscriber has in his Possession a variety of VALUABLE PAPERS, including Custom House and other Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Protested Bills with the Protests, Ships Papers, Letters of Attorney, Bills of Lading, Bills of Sale, Notes of Hand, &c. &c. which were enclosed in Letters not called for at the several Post-Offices in the United States. The owners may recover them, by applying to

EBENEZER HAZARD,

Inspector of dead Letters to the Gen. Post Office.

☞ The Printers of news-papers in the several States are requested to publish the above, and continue it for some time.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On Friday next, the 22d inst. (to begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon) at the house of John Fries, in Race-street, near Third street,

BEDSTEADS, beds, bedding, dining tables, tea tables, dressing table, walnut drawers, walnut desk, looking glasses, pewter, China, Queen's ware, silver table and tea spoons, one large brass kettle, iron candlesticks, one piece of curtain callico, variety of womens wearing apparel, one open stove, andirons, shovels and tongs, pots and kettles, a cot bedstead, a variety of tin pans, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having any demands against the estate of HANNAH MAULSBY, deceased, are requested to bring in their accompts, properly attested, that the same may be settled. JOHN FRIES, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER WHITESIDE & Co.

In Walnut-street,

Best LIVERPOOL

SALT.

Out of the ship Albion.

HYNS TAYLOR, Upholsterer,

Is removed from Second-street into Front street, nearly opposite the Coffee house, and has for SALE,

SOME elegant chintz for bed and window curtains, French dimities and fine live goose feathers, sacking bottoms, a folding camp bedstead, three yellow moreen window curtains fringed, with laths, lines and tossels, and cornices; Venetian window blinds painted green. All sorts of Upholsterers work made in the newest fashion on short notice. Gentlemen of the Army and Navy may be supplied with cots, camp stools, camp tables, feather beds, all sorts of mattresses, travelling trunks, bottle cases, canteens, &c.

Household Furniture and Dry Goods sold by commission on reasonable terms.

Wanted to hire, a genteel House, with coach-house and stables.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee House, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at Twelve o'clock.

A VALUABLE Plantation or piece of land, containing seventy acres, with allowances for highways, situate and lying in the township of Depford, and county of Gloucester, in the State of New-Jersey, of which there is twelve acres cleared, and under good fence, with a quantity of good bearing fruit trees on the same; the remainder well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, convenient to several saw mills and grist mills, and within seven miles of a landing, either on Manua or Timber creeks; with a good square log dwelling house, three rooms on the lower floor, and two fire places, a good cellar under the same, and a good well of water near the door; the situation is fit ing for any public business, such as tavern or store, it lying on the great road leading from Gloucester to Cape May and great Egg harbour.

BURGLARY.

Four Thousand Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the thirteenth instant, about eleven o'clock, the house of the subscriber was broke open, by two men armed with bayonets, and robbed of the following cash and goods, viz One hundred and twenty English Guineas, six half Johannes's, two Doubloons, two Pistoles, twenty-nine Spanish mill'd Dollars, a quantity of small silver pieces, such as quarter-dollars, pistareens, &c. the sum not known; five shillings in Coppers; a piece about the size of a dollar, it has three loops and three chains it had been worn round a child's neck, and it had been gilt but it was worn off almost; there was a wild man on it, and it was called a wild man's Dollar; likewise nother piece larger than a Dollar, was called a Godfathers piece; a bundle of old Pennsylvania money, and about fifteen hundred pounds in Continental Currency: Five large silver Table Spoons, the maker's name T. S. one large silver Tea Spoon, marked I. S. E. maker's name I. G. one silver Pap Spoon, the handle much battered; a pair of silver Tea Tongs, marked S. K. about 27 yards fine 7 8ths white Linen, in one piece, about 11 yards yard wide, Irish Linen.

As the robbery was perpetrated in the dark, it is impossible to give a particular description of the villains; they were both men of large stature, and one of them was barefooted. They made towards Southwark, as several papers they took with them were found next morning in Love Lane. They left behind them in a shed, near the house, a square white glass pint flask, about half full of low proof rum; this circumstance is particularly mentioned, in hopes that the person who supplied the rum, or knows any thing of the flask, will give such information as may lead to a discovery of them. The above reward of Four Thousand Dollars, is hereby offered for apprehending and convicting the persons concerned in the above robbery, and for securing the money and effects, so that the owner may have them again, or Two Thousand Dollars for obtaining the money and effects only, and in proportion for any part thereof.

JOHN EVERLY.

Passyunk, September 14.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the 12th September inst. a Negroe Lad named TOM, about 17 or 18 years of age, of a yellow complexion, rough hair, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, straight limbs and well made; had on and took with him, a light blue hunting shirt and trowsers, a blue broadcloth coat turned up with red baize and silver washed buttons, a white broadcloth waistcoat a pair of leather breeches and some other cloaths: And also a Negroe Man named CATO, about 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, straight and well made, walks upright and is a full black, took with him a light brown and a dark brown coatee, dark brown jacket and breeches and some other cloaths.

They went off together, and are both acquainted in the Jersey, and will possibly take that way to get within the British lines; the Lad as he says, was born on Long-Island. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negroes, or brings them to the owners, living in Lancaster borough, Pennsylvania, shall receive the above Reward, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for either of them, with reasonable expences.

JOHN HUBLEY.
WILLIAM PARR.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Ground in the Northern Liberties, bounded on the east side of Front street, containing 94 feet front on said street, and extending that breadth into the river Delaware, on which there is a large wharf, 15 feet water at the end of it at low water; a large store 68 by 34 feet, one ditto, 20 by 15 feet; a cooper's shop and chaise house; and on Front street there is two good three story brick houses, well finished, and almost new. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and has for sale about thirty Tons of LOGWOOD.

PETER KNIGHT.

Philadelphia, September 18 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, on the night of the 16th inst. from the Subscriber, a likely Negro Man, named POMPY, about five feet six inches high, square built, about twenty five or thirty years of age, had on when he went away, a round old hat, red jacket, drilling short coat, and tow linen trowsers.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any goal of the United States, or returns him to his master in Front below Walnut street, shall receive the above reward, and grateful acknowledgments from

WILLIAM NICHOLS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

PROOFS of the ſecond charge exhibited to the Court-Martial, againſt Doctor William Shippen, jun. viz. ſpeculating in, and ſelling hoſpital ſtores, whilſt the ſick were periſhing for want of them; accompanied with peculation and adulteration of hoſpital wines at Bethlehem.

AS to Doctor Shippen's ſpeculating in, and ſelling hoſpital ſtores purchaſed with public money, it is fully proved by the following extracts from the account of Meſſrs. Samuel Barret and company, of Boſton:

Dr. Doctor William Shippen, Eſq; Director General,
To Meſſrs. Samuel Barrett and Company, Cr.

To ſundries purchaſed by order of John Brown Cutting, viz.

1777.				
Aug. 29.	To 37 hogſheads of ſugar, at 15l. per ct.	£ 6516	5	11
Sept. 11.	To 6 pipes of Port wine, of Capt. Griſſ,	1080	0	0
	To 44 pipes bought of the Board of War,	7920	0	0
	To ſundries, expences, commiſſions, &c.	846	15	10
		16363	1	9
Dec. 15.	To caſh paid Doctor Scott, for medicines bought by him of the Board of War,	£ 2505	9	7
	To ditto for paper and package, &c.	24	3	0
	To 200 weight of coffee, at 12ſ.	120	0	0
	To 10lb. of pins, at 4l. 10ſ.	45	0	0
	To 100 weight of chocolate and 2 boxes,	50	6	0
	For ſealing wax,	4	16	0
30.	For 20 flails of raiſins, at 19l. and caſks 5l.	385	0	0
	Caſh paid Uriah Gibbs, for tranſporting two loads to Bethlehem,	164	16	0
	For further tranſportation and other expences,	383	10	9
	exclusive of commiſſions, 166l. 8s. 5d.	20,046	3	1

Per Contra.

To pay the above, Doctor Shippen remitted an order drawn by the United States in his favour, payable at the Loan-Office, for 67000 dollars, accepted and paid, £ 20,100 0 0

And then gave orders for ſelling as follows, viz.

Sold 10 pipes and 16 tierces of Port wine,	£ 2800	0	0
A proportion of the wines tranſferred to Doctor Foſter,	2600	0	0

The balance due to the United States, amounting to betwixt five and ſix thouſand pounds lawful money, Dr. Shippen appropriated to further purchaſes, and put the profits of the ſales into his pocket. E. G.

He purchaſed 20 hogſheads of ſugar, at 17l. per ct. amounting to	£ 3055	5	9
And 300 buſhels of ſalt, at 84s. a buſhel,	1260	0	0
	4315	5	9
And ſold the ſalt for	£ 1800	0	0
And the ſugar at different prices, from 45l. to 75l. per ct. for	9296	10	10
Amounting to	£ 11,096	10	10

So that Doctor Shippen put about ſeven thouſand pounds lawful money, into his pocket, by this ſpeculation with public money. But is that all. Did he not order the property of the public to be firſt ſold, in order to raiſe a ſtock on which to begin his trade? I would fain aſk, when all the ſtores comprehended in the firſt purchaſe, were ſold and expended, what ſum of money did it coſt the public to replace them? I am certain it will be found to have coſt the public a greater ſum for that purpoſe, than Doctor Shippen made by all his ſales, great as the profits were. So that, in fact, his trade was only robbing the public of ſo much money, at a time, when it was of great value, to put into his own pocket.

The following depoſition of Michael Bright, will prove the further ſale of two hogſheads of ſugar, after being tranſported from Boſton to Bethlehem, and which were then affirmed by John Brown Cutting, to be public property.

Reading, September 17, 1779.

To all whom it may concern.

BEING called upon to declare what I know, concerning the ſugars belonging to the General Hoſpital of the United States, depoſited in my cellar, about the beginning of the year 1778, on account of, and for the uſe of the hoſpital: I do, by theſe preſents, certify, That Mr. Cutting, Apothecary in the General Hoſpital, under Dr. William Shippen, jun. after lodging ſome time at my houſe, during the winter of the year 1777, ſet out for Boſton, as I have been ſince informed, to purchaſe ſtores for the ſick of the aforeſaid hoſpital. Some little time before his return, a quantity of ſugar was forwarded to me by the ſaid Cutting, who deſired I would ſtore them for him. I accordingly received them into my cellar, and he arrived himſelf ſoon after. I obſerved a hole bored in one of the hogſheads, by which I perceived that the ſugar contained in it, was of an extraordinary quality. Not knowing, at that time, but it might belong to ſaid Cutting, and be intended for ſale, I offered to purchaſe it. He thereupon told me it was public property, and belonged to the General Hoſpital. In this I was confirmed by Doctor Shippen, the Director General, afterwards calling at my houſe, to enquire whether the ſaid ſugar was ſafe. Some time after this, to my ſurprize, I was informed that the ſugar was ſold by Doctor Shippen, as private property: And my wife told me one day, that whilſt I was from home, Doctor Shippen came to the cellar, which contained it, together with Mr. James Biddle of this town, and ſhe overheard them bargaining for it. Immediately after, my ſon Jacob Bright's dray, with one of his men, De Walt Miller, were brought to carry away the ſugar; and my ſon Michael told me, that he aſſiſted in getting it out of the cellar; from whence it was conveyed to Mr. Biddle's ſtore, his ſon and ſervant being both in attendance, on the removal of it to that place. And Mr. Biddle's ſon left a note for me, from Doctor Shippen, containing his order for the delivery of ſaid two hogſheads of ſugar to Mr. Biddle.

Doctor Potts called ſoon after, and enquired for the ſugar, ſaying it was wanted for the uſe of the hoſpitals. On my informing him that it was ſold, he was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, and exclaimed, good God, is it poſſible! Sold! Yes, ſaid I, it is ſold. Sold! aſked he again, with an emphaſis. Yes replied I, once more it is ſold. Well ſaid he, ſhaking his head and hands very ſignificantly, this is more of the ſame, and worſe and worſe ſtill, or words to that effect.

I do further declare, that living at that time within two doors of the hoſpital ſtores at Reading, certain country people, living at ſome diſtance from town, came to my houſe, to borrow ſcales to weigh out ſome ſugar coffee, or both: One of thoſe perſons, at leaſt, I remember, namely Mr. Samuel Lee, of Oley informed me, that he had juſt been ſelling ſome fowls, and marketing, &c. to the Doctors of the hoſpital, for their own uſe, in exchange for which, they paid him in thoſe ſtores, without weighing or meaſuring them to him; and came to borrow my ſcales and weights for his private ſatisfaction, that he might know what ſort of a bargain he had made. Finding it to be a good one for him, he then remarked, that he had his doubts, whether the Doctors had any right to diſpoſe of thoſe ſtores, in that manner. But I have heard it was a common thing for market people, on being offered a price for their marketing, to ſay, they could go to the hoſpital ſtores, and truck for what they wanted, out of them, with the Doctors, to much greater advantage. In teſtimony of the truth of the above relation of facts, I hereunto ſubſcribe my name.

MICHAEL BRIGHT.

Affirmed before
Dan. Levan Eſq;

FURTHERMORE, two pipes of Madeira wine, were ſold by Doctor Shippen, from the hoſpital cellars at Reading; the firſt to Mr. John Hartman, tavern-keeper at Reading, the ſecond to Mr. Henry Haffa, who then kept tavern at the White Horſe, four miles from Pottſgrove, for which receipts were produced to the Court, of the money paid to Dr. Shippen, in his own hand writing, being for 400l. a pipe: And two pipes were alſo ſold about the latter end of the year 1777, from the hoſpital magazines at Lancaſter, to Henry Deninger, tavern-keeper at Coneſtogo creek. That the wine was public property is proved on a variety of teſtimony. But the account Dr. Shippen gave of it himſelf to Dr. Brown, and Dr. Brown to the Court, was as follows:

Dr. Shippen told Dr. Brown, that a confounded noiſe had been made about ſome ſugars and wines he had purchaſed and ſold again. He owned he had ſold ſome ſugars and wines, by which he made ten thouſand pounds, which was not worth all the noiſe that had been made about it. The wine I ſold ſays he, was ſix pipes, which I bought of Mr. Neſbitt, in the month of September, 1777, when General Howe had landed at the Head of Elk, and was on his march to Philadelphia, and which Mr. Neſbitt could not get from Philadelphia. Dr. Shippen had told others, that he bought them of Mr. Morris Rodgers, and was preſſed to it by ſeveral friends, to prevent falling into the enemy's hands—That the whole of this was a fiction, is proved from the following facts: The quantity of wine which Dr. Shippen purchaſed of Mr. Neſbitt, was five pipes, April 30, 1777, long before the enemy left New-York: And ſix pipes of Morris Rodgers and Allen Moore, March 12, 1777, and thirteen pipes, April 16, 1777, ſtill earlier, all at one price, viz. 150l. a pipe. A true copy from the books of Meſſrs. Cunnyngham and Neſbitt, as above, were laid before the Court, as well as from the books of Morris Rodgers, deceaſed, and Mr. Allen Moore's depoſition, as follows:

Philadelphia, March 12, 1780.

I DO hereby certify, that I was in partnerſhip with the late Mr. Morris Rodgers, deceaſed, in the purchaſe of a cargo of wine in the year 1777, from Mr. Robert Morris; that I was the principal perſon in diſpoſing of that wine, as Mr. Rodgers was in keeping the books and accompts—that I ſold a number of thoſe pipes to Dr. William Shippen, jun. as Director General of the Hoſpitals, at different times, agreeable to the prices entered into Mr. Rodgers's books; viz. caſh received of Dr. William Shippen, jun. for ſix pipes Madeira wine, 900l. and April 16, caſh received of William Shippen, jun. for thirteen pipes of Madeira wine, at 150l. Nineteen hundred and fifty pounds; and that I uſed no further perſuaſion with Dr. Shippen, to purchaſe them, than to ſay they were very cheap, and, as I ſuppoſed they might be wanted for the hoſpital, I might tell him that he had better take them, uſing ſuch arguments as are common betwixt buyer and ſeller; nor did he take the whole of what I had upon hand.

ALLEN MOORE.

Sworn before)
Wm. Ruſh, Juſtice of Peace.)

At the very times of making thoſe purchaſes, Dr. Shippen drew large ſums of money from the Treaſury, to pay for them, viz.

March 7, 1777. He drew 20,000 dollars.
April 14, 1777. He drew 100,000 dollars.

Dr. Frederick Kuhn depoſed, that the wines were brought to Lancaſter by a brigade waggon maſter, and depoſited with other hoſpital ſtores, in Mr. Bawſman's cellars, (which were taken for that uſe) and that when he was ſick himſelf, he ſent for ſome of the wine, and uſed of it, and conſidered it as public property.

Dr. John Kuhn depoſes, that all the ſtores in Mr. Bawſman's cellars, being for ſome time put under his care, in the year 1777, and being called upon to make returns thereof, he made regular returns of the ſame, from time to time, including the wines and ſpirits, as public property, and never was told by Dr. Shippen that they were not ſo. He depoſes, that two pipes of what he thus returned as public property, were afterwards ſold as private property; and further depoſes, that for many months, during the greateſt part of the time he had the charge of the ſick at Lancaſter, they were not allowed any wine, ſpirits, &c. who being brought low by diſeaſes, ſuffered and died for want of them, being forbidden by Dr. Shippen to make any uſe of them for the ſick, and altho' there were a plenty of hoſpital ſtores in Mr. Bawſman's cellars, he was not ſuffered to uſe them.

Dr Joſeph Redman depoſed, that when he attended the wounded officers at Reading, at the deſire of Dr. Ruſh, then Phyſician General, he made application in writing for Madeira wine, at the hoſpital ſtores, for Col. Smith, then dangerouſly wounded, and obtained for anſwer, there was none belonging to the hoſpital; all the Madeira wine then in the hoſpital cellars being Dr. Shippen's *private* property.

William Reeſer, Eſq; of Reading, preſented a long liſt of charitable ſubſcribers, who contributed the ſeveral ſums ſet oppoſite to their names, to the truth of which he affirmed; which ſubſcriptions were large and generous, to purchaſe comfortable refreſhments for the ſick and wounded in the General Hoſpital at Reading, and were entruſted to him and Henry Hahn to diſtribute amongſt them, and which they accordingly did: He declared that many of the poor ſoldiers told him, they could not obtain them otherwiſe from the hoſpital, tho' in a very ſuffering condition.

According to Mr. Peter Ozeas's depoſition, the ſoldiers who came with tin cups to the hoſpital ſtores for a little wine for their ſick and wounded companions, were reprimanded and ſent away without any.

I have already quoted the authorities of Drs. Ruſh, Tilton and others, that the ſick did ſuffer and die for want of wine, air, room, and other hoſpital neceſſaries, and ſhewed that thoſe ſufferings took place at the very time the wines were ſold from the hoſpital magazines.

As to the latter part of the charge, peculation and adulteration of hoſpital wine at Bethlehem, Dr. William Smith of Long-Iſland, depoſed;—that he has often heard the Stewards and Matrons complain, that when the Surgeons ordered wine, ſugar, tea or coffee for the ſick, from the iſſuing ſtores, that the quantities of ſeveral articles delivered out on thoſe orders which were to be kept as vouchers, fell conſiderably ſhort of what was ordered.—For example, upon an order of 25lb. of ſugar, they received only 18 or 20; that during the extreme mortality that prevailed amongſt the ſick in the General Hoſpital at Bethlehem, in the winter of 1777, and beginning of 1778, when good wine was wanted for the ſick, inſtead of it, they were ſerved with an execrable, turbid and vapid liquor having none of thoſe qualities that diſtinguiſh good wine, and which was thought by ſeveral of the Surgeons and Mates, to be an adulterous mixture, containing perhaps a ſmall portion of ſome kind of wine to give it a denomination.

Thomas Stockton, Commiſſary at Princetown, depoſed to his having once received from Bethlehem, for the ſick, by the way of Mendham or otherways, 12 or 16 gallons, which he thought to be adulterated.

Dr. Jacob Hall depoſed before the Court, that he remembered to have ſeen wine given for the ſick at Bethlehem, which had the name, but not the qualities of Madeira.

As the Court Martial was ſo very complaiſant to Dr. Shippen as not to find him guilty of any particulars, however ſtrongly ſupported by the oaths of honeſt and independent witneſſes, unleſs he firſt confeſſed it himſelf, it is not to be wondered at, that it ſhould acquit him of the latter part of the charge, as he was not obliged to confeſs it.

[To be continued.]

TO BE SOLD BY
MICHAEL MORGAN OBRIEN,
At the ſouth-weſt corner of Front and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia,

WEST-INDIA RUM in puncheons, and Muſcovado SUGAR in hogſheads and barrels. He has alſo a quantity of fine old high-flavoured CANE-JUICE SPIRIT, which he will diſpoſe of in ſmall quantities for the accommodation of private families.

LOST,

On Thurſday the 13th July laſt, between Penroſe's Ferry and Philadelphia.

AN old leather POCKET-BOOK, containing two printed certificates, ſigned Owen Biddle, Aſſiſtant Commiſſay Gen. of Forage, No. 68, for 2838 2-3 dollars; and No. 69 for 1800 dollars, dated the 11th May, 1780, due to Capt. Archer; ſome bills for horſe keeping, and about one hundred and fifty dollars in Continental money. Whoever has found the ſame, and returns the tickets to the ſubſcriber at his Livery Stables, back of the City Tavern, ſhall be entitled to the money which the Pocket-Book contained, and one hundred dollars more on the delivery of the ſaid tickets. They are of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, as payment is ſtopped. SAMUEL HODGSON.

Said Hodgſon has a genteel pair of HORSES and good light WAGGON, with a careful driver to hire, either by the day or job.

Auguſt 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Elegant bay STALLION, to be ſeen at SAMUEL HODGSON's Livery Stable, near Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

WAS TAKEN UP,

On the 7th inſt. (Auguſt)

A BAY COLT, turned two years old, with a long tail never docked, has ſome grey hairs in his face, and is a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away in two weeks from the date hereof, or he will be ſold as the law directs, by the ſubſcriber, on Richard Penn, Eſq's place, in the Northern Liberties.

Auguſt 25, 1780. JACOB LUTZ.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, THE SEPTEMBER 23, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.

SAMUEL HOLLINGSHEAD,
Commander of the Ship GENERAL GREENE,

ORDERS all the officers and crew of said ship to be on board at Nine o'Clock on Saturday morning, being the 23d instant, or they shall be deemed deserters, and, as not in future to belong to said ship.

Philadelphia, September 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A VARIETY of goods, manufactured by the subscriber, in South Alley, between Market street and Arch-street, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, on Hudson's square, viz. Coatings, Blanketings, Janes, Everlastings, Shalloons, &c. He has also for sale several good Looms. Spinners employed as usual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Junior.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the schooner Experiment, on Wednesday night last, a Negro Fellow, by the name of MINGO MITCHEL, about thirty five years old, coal black, about six feet high, slender made, has a very active smart countenance, and a lisp in his speech, which is remarkable, he is a good sailor, carpenter, and corker; he carried off with him sundry suits of cloaths. If any person should apprehend the said Negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, who may be found at the Coffee-House, or to Messrs. Andrew and James Caldwell of this city, shall receive the above Reward. It is likewise desired of all Masters of privateers and merchant vessels, that are going to sea, not to carry the said Fellow off.

HENRY HILTON.

STPHEN GIRARD,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Water-street, between Market and Arch streets,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hogsheads and barrels,
Coffee in hogsheads, tierces and barrels,
French Brandy in tierces, three years old,
Taffia in tierces,
Gun-powder in half barrels,
Superfine Cloths, Chalouns, Platilles,
Camblets, men's cotton Stockings,
Fine Woolen ditto for women, and a quantity of compleat Muſquets with Bayonets, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO FARMS.

THE one on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres of land, forty acres of which is good mowing ground, thirty acres more is sowed with grass seed and will be fit to mow the ensuing year; eighty acres is covered with fine white oak timber; the remainder is good arable land, fit for raising all kinds of grain; the whole under compleat fence, (chiefly new rails) and in small enclosures, and well watered: There is on said farm a good dwelling house two stories high, almost new, a large and commodious new kitchen with a well of good water by the door, a large Dutch barn, new cyder works compleat, smoakhouse, barracks, cowsheds, &c. a large apple orchard in full growth, a young apple orchard containing near three hundred trees of the best grafted fruit, a number of peach trees, and a peach nursery that will be fit to plant out next spring. The purchaser may be accommodated with an ample quantity of all kinds of farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. grain and roots for a family, and forage for the stock. N. B. There is cut into proper lengths and piled up on this farm as much good wood as will be sufficient for two years fuel.

The other farm joins this, and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered woodland, fifteen acres of it mowing ground, the rest good arable land: There is on it a good farm-house one and an half stories high, has three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a shop and a good English barn, two fine apple orchards which annually produce a large quantity of cyder, a number of peach, cherry and pear trees. This farm was rented in February 1778, for seven years, at fifty pounds per year rent, and the proprietor to have half the fruit that the orchards produce every year; the tenant is bound to have the whole farm enclosed at the expiration of the lease under a fence of eight rails high with stakes and riders, and the clear land divided into seven fields and under fence of seven rails with stakes and riders. Both farms lie at sixteen miles distance from Brunswick Landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth town. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart, merchant, in Philadelphia, or the owner,

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Somerset County, New-Jersey.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 16th inst. (September) two Lads, one an apprentice named WILLIAM GOLDEN, about seventeen years of age; had on when he went away a bearskin coat with pewter buttons lettered P, a flaxen shirt, striped tow trowsers, and new shoes with pinchbeck buckles; he is a slender built pale looking lad, with light coloured straight hair. The other a servant lad named RICHARD OLIVER, about fourteen years of age, a slim raw-boned lad, with piss-burnt hair, and has a scar in his right hand; he took with him two coarse shirts, two pair of tow trowsers, one homespun Wilton coat, one short linen jacket, &c. Whoever takes up said lads and brings them to ROBERT POWER at Marcus Hook Cross-road, in Chester county, or to the subscriber in Fifth street, near Market-street, Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by

WILLIAM PERKINS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Love Lane, a dark chesnut sorrel HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, shod before, has a low carriage, no brand, a small blaze in his face, some white on his near hind foot, long sprigged tail pretty thick, short main, his forelop being cut square. Whoever takes up said horse so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM WALKER.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the ninth inst. a Negroe man named CATO, had on a drab coloured jacket or a brown one, leather breeches, and sundry other apparel. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, aged 23 years, has remarkable small handsome features, plays on the violin, and took one with him. Whoever brings the said Negroe to the subscriber, or John Kidd of Bensalem, Bucks county, Esq; Captain Thomas Reed of Whitehill, near Bordentown; or John Redman, merchant in Front street, Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PARR, Lancaster.

September 9, 1780.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

At the Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 27th instant (September) precisely at XII o'Clock, if not sooner sold by private sale.

A SMALL PLANTATION

IN Hatfield township, Philadelphia county, about 25 miles from the city, containing 50 acres, 6 of which are good meadow, 25 acres woodland, the rest arable and pasture, the whole under good fence, with a log house and barn thereon. It was late the property of John Wright, and the land is not inferior to any in the country.

For further particulars inquire of Henry Osborne, Esq; Attorney at Law, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Germantown. OWEN FERRIS.

To be SOLD *by Public Auction,*

At the Coffee House, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at Twelve o'clock.

A VALUABLE Plantation or piece of land, containing seventy acres, with allowances for highways, situate and lying in the township of Depford, and county of Gloucester, in the State of New-Jersey, of which there is twelve acres cleared, and under good fence, with a quantity of good bearing fruit trees on the same; the remainder well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, convenient to several saw mills and grist mills, and within seven miles of a landing, either on Mantua or Timber creeks; with a good square log dwelling house, three rooms on the lower floor, and two fire places, a good cellar under the same, and a good well of water near the door; the situation is fitting for any public business, such as tavern or store, it lying on the great road leading from Gloucester to Cape May and great Egg-harbour.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.

BY Virtue of an Order of the ORPHANS COURT of the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold by the subscriber, at Public Vendue on the premises, on Thursday the twelfth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning, the moiety or half part of a brick messuage or tenement and lot of ground, together with a brick shop adjoining the said messuage, situate at the north-east corner of Callow Hill street, in the Northern Liberties, late the real estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

ABIGAIL PEARSON, Administratrix.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

THE accidents to which inhabitants of cities situated near the sea or rivers, are exposed to, from that particular situation, are daily and sincerely lamented. The loss of a parent, an only child, a dear connexion, or indeed of any useful member of the community, by drowning, is afflicting in the most poignant degree. It is some consolation even in death, to be encircled by lamenting relatives, and the melancholy sympathy of surrounding friends, seems to soften the bed of sickness, and smooth the passage to eternity. How hard then? How severely distressing, to be suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of a last look, and of a last, though sad farewell!

Humane considerations of this kind, added to a patriotic desire of being useful to society, have not long since prompted men of literature in Europe, to endeavour to re-animate the unfortunate persons who have fallen into water, or have been suffocated in various manners. How far they have succeeded, may be learned from their several publications. It is not our design in this paper, to enter fully and particularly into the detail of their success—Let it be sufficient for us to say, that we often have seen a mother weeping over the pale corpse of her beloved child, the father's bosom bursting with unutterable anguish: When the kind and speedy hand of relief, has in a few minutes, changed the tear of maternal sorrow, into the tear of joy, and the anguish of a father into grateful, inexpressible rapture.

After the success of a few instances, the benevolent interested themselves in prosecuting the useful discovery, with eagerness and vigour. For this purpose, societies were instituted in many capital cities of Europe, and liberal subscriptions promoted as funds for the necessary expences. In the cities of London and Westminster, a large and generous fund was established by great numbers of the Nobility and Gentry. Many gentlemen of the medical line, engaged to assist all unfortunate persons brought to them: But as their distance from the water, and their various avocations often precluded immediate assistance, "the Society for the relief of drowned persons," fixed upon a number of assistants, whose dwellings were contiguous to the river. In order to stimulate those more powerfully to exert themselves assiduously and punctually, an handsome bounty was allowed to each assistant, for every renovated person, upon sufficient testimony, or upon the persons appearing at the office of the Society, to make his acknowledgments: This example was soon followed by all the trading towns in England. Dublin, ever remarkable for useful and beneficent institutions, soon emulated London. Amsterdam and other cities of Holland, (if we mistake not) had preceded London—the general distribution of water, making accidents more common, and affording numerous subjects for experiment.

To those laudable institutions, numbers of useful members of society, owe a long continuance of existence; and many a father of a numerous family has been preserved to procure them the decent subsistence which industry ever will afford.

To make their endeavours of more extensive utility, the Societies have recommended a method of cure, founded upon principles strictly philosophical: And published their directions in a plain and concise manner. But it is absolutely necessary for us to observe;

1st. That even if the person has lain a considerable space of time under water, (for instance, an hour and an half, or longer,) it is incumbent upon the by standers to attempt his recovery.

2d. That the means directed be immediately employed, and although no signs of re-animation should appear, they should be steadily and industriously persevered in for many hours.

3d. In the various casualties of suffocations from sulphurous damps of mines, condensed air of long confined wells or pits, of air received from fermenting liquors by a narrow aperture, steams of burning coal, effluvia of sulphurous mineral acids, arsenic, &c. persons struck by lightening, or seemingly dead by any violent agitation of the passions: The subsequent directions are also to be pursued.

DIRECTIONS.

Immediately upon taking the body out of the water let the cloaths be stripped off, let it be wiped perfectly dry, and put into a bed (well warmed) between two blankets. Under the nethermost blanket strew a very large quantity of hot ashes, which must be constantly renewed as their heat diminishes.† By no means let the body be laid across a log, rolled on a barrel, &c. these methods producing always most fatal consequences.

A by-stander should apply his mouth to that of the patient, and endeavour to inflate the lungs and renew their suspended action, by blowing forcibly down his throat.

The fumes of tobacco infected by a pipe into the fundament, prove of most essential service. The assistants

† In cold weather, the warm bath may be used with great propriety, instead of the blankets, but if the water is frozen to the surface of the body, it will not be so convenient. In that case the body may be rubbed with cloths dipped in cold water.

in Europe are provided with an apparatus particularly adapted to this purpose, but a common tobacco pipe with a piece of linen over the bowl, can be advantageously substituted. The fumes of several pipes have been injected before the intention has been accomplished—therefore the operation should by no means be looked upon as unsuccessful if no signs of life appear after the first or second fumigation.

The body should be rubbed well with dry fine salt, woolen cloths or coarse linen towels dip'd in warm rum, brandy or vinegar. The salt may be sprinkled upon those wetted towels; or (according to the method of a famous Physician) the cloths may be impregnated with the vapour of burning camphor. The friction should be used to the whole body, but more particularly along the spine or back bone, and on the breast and belly.

A vein should be opened with a large orifice in the moment that the least symptom of re-animation appears.—The jugular, or vein in the neck is the most proper on this occasion: but if it cannot be discovered, blood must be taken from the arm, leg, foot, &c. observing always to let it flow thro' a large orifice, and to let the quantity be plentiful.

Volatile medicines should be held to the nostrils, but must not be given internally, until the respiration or pulse are perceptible, or air begins to be discharged by the mouth or fundament. Then 30 drops of spirits of hartshorn, volatile aromatic spirit, with the same quantity of spirit of lavender compound, in a glass of warm wine and water, should be poured down the patient's throat if possible.

If, after the patient is tolerably recovered, he complains of an inclination to vomit, a pain in his head or side, &c. the advice of a Physician will be immediately necessary.

By resolutely pursuing the foregoing directions the most happy events may be expected. They are as simple and concise as we could frame them;—and as there are some variations in the case of suffocation or stupidity from coal, let it be sufficient to observe, that the cold bath has been used with great advantage, by Dr. Brewer of Sussex, and related by him in the Philosophical transactions.—This, perhaps, may be the subject of another paper: But in general the method above recommended, will (in the words of the good and great Dr. Fothergill) * "conduce to the saving of a great many lives; as it is practicable by every one who happens to be present at the accident, without loss of time, without expence, with little trouble and less skill; as it is perhaps the only expedient of which it can be justly said, that it may possibly do great good, but cannot do harm."

* See his paper on this subject in the Philosophical transactions.

PARIS, June 15.

IT is said the King of Prussia having resolved to send to our Islands two ships to fetch sugars and other productions from thence, a French merchant at Stetin, who has obtained leave to send out two other ships under the same flag, applied for an escort; and that his Prussian Majesty refused it saying that he would be answerable for the whole, in case his flag should be insulted by the English.

June 19. According to letters from Cadiz the batteries raised against Gibraltar were to play only by way of diversion, in order to favour the flat bottomed boats, which are destined to burn the Panther man of war and a frigate, left there by Admiral Rodney, and which have not been able to get out.

NARVA, May 26. The inhabitants of this town had the happiness to see, the 21st of this month, the Empress their Sovereign arrive within their walls; her Majesty staid until the 23d and then continued her journey by Pleskow, at eight o'clock in the morning.

LONDON, June 12.

A strong party of soldiers, headed by Mr. Alderman Wilkes, on Saturday surrounded the house of Mr Thompson, the publisher of a seditious paper called the Scourge, for his having sent forth handbills, recommending the assembling of a mob to relieve Lord George Gordon from the Tower. The master, Mr. Thompson, was absent; but two young men, his servants, were taken into custody, and conveyed to a place of safety.

And yesterday Mr. Moore, the reputed author of the Thunderer, Scourge, and other productions of the like nature, together with his wife, and two apprentices of the printer of those writings, underwent an examination of several hours before Mr Alderman Wilkes, at the Globe tavern, Fleet street. Warrants were issued by the Privy Council on Friday night, to apprehend the author and printer, in consequence of the publication of hand bills, intitled, "England in blood," and promoting the late outrageous disturbances. But the printer has hitherto escaped. The Alderman remanded the others to the Tower under a guard of soldiers.

Cumberland-House, June 19. This day the Marquis de Cordon, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia; the Chevalier de Pinto, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of Portugal; Monsieur de Dreyer, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Denmark; Monsieur de Simolin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empress of Russia; Monsieur de Cavalli, Resident from Venice; and the Baron de Kurzleben Minister from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, had private audiences respectively of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

June 19. The Common Council of the city of London having yesterday voted their thanks to be presented in a gold box to Judge Gould, for having given his opinion in opposition to the interference of the military, during the late tumult, without whose assistance the lives and properties of all the inhabitants would have been soon in the greatest danger, from the weakness of their police and the timidity of their magistracy. It may be remarked, that this measure is perfectly consistent with the political wisdom usually displayed by this great commercial city; nor is it without a smack of their œconomy, the box being the same which was purchased and intended to have been given to Sir Fletcher Norton on a late occasion, but refused by him; it is now therefore to be offered to this other great patriotic luminary of the law.

Sunday last a messenger arrived express at the Admiralty, from Admiral Geary, with accounts of the grand fleet having fell in with several Dutch vessels, laden with naval stores, bound to a port in Spain, which he sent under convoy for Falmouth.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Drake to Mr. Stephens, dated in the Downs, June 17, 1780.

"You will please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Apollo is just returned to the Downs, having been in a very smart action with a French frigate, which she drove on shore near Ostend."

Yesterday morning his Majesty reviewed in Hyde Park the 3d regiment of dragoons, who performed all the manual exercise to the satisfaction of his Majesty and several General Officers present.

Extract of a letter from Cork, June 27.

"The Catherine, Murdock, from Glascow to Jamaica, of 20 guns and 48 men; the Venus, M'Donald, from Glascow to Georgia, of 12 guns, and 25 men; two brigs, one bound to New-York and the other to Georgia, were all taken by a French man of war of 64 guns, on the 23d, off Cape Clear. The Hurrier, bound to New-York, was in company with the above ships, but escaped, being a good sailor, and is arrived in this port."

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond, dated August 30, 1780.

"Since my last, advice is received from General Gates, informing that our loss of officers is but small, and upwards of 500 men made their escape. Very few of Sumpter's party have suffered; our greatest loss is the baggage and stores. The greatest honor is due to the Maryland and Delaware brigades; they killed and wounded upwards of 500 of the enemy, and made their retreat good. De Kalb is mortally wounded, and Rutherford taken."

BALTIMORE, September 12.

Four ships of the line and 6000 troops are supposed to be on their way from Brest to Rhode Island. The celebrated Monsieur Bougainville, who has hoisted his flag on board the Languedoc of 80 guns, commands the squadron.

On the first of June last, several transports with troops from Germany, arrived at Portsmouth in England.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond, in Virginia, hath favored us with the following paragraph:

"The Maryland and Delaware troops have done themselves eternal honor in the late action in South Carolina. After being deserted by the Virginia and North-Carolina Militia, they fought their way through the enemy, made a good retreat, and brought off nine field pieces.—In doing this, according to the best accounts, they killed about 500 of the enemy. Their loss is near 300; no General officer except Baron de Kalb. Generals Smallwood and Gist are both safe. The brave troops above-mentioned, are now at Hillsborough, where they have collected about 3000 of the Militia once more, and 'tis to be hoped they will not run a second time."

BOSTON, September 7.

By the last accounts from Europe, the national debt of Britain, funded and unfunded, amounted to two hundred and twenty millions.

We have authentic information, that the Sieur Clonard, in a French ship of 64 guns, lately captured and carried into France, four large ships from Scotland, with supplies of all kinds for Georgia and South-Carolina. The cargoes of these ships were so valuable and of such a kind, as the loss must be severely felt by the enemy in that quarter.

Capt. Charles Dyer, in a brig belonging to Plymouth, arrived at Bedford on Monday last, in twenty days from Cape-Francois, who sailed with a fleet of 19 sail of the line, and upwards of 100 transports and merchantmen. Capt. Dyer left the fleet in lat. 26, bound northward.

Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut state, has issued a proclamation taking off the late embargo, and granting "free liberty and permission to all persons who are friendly to, and subjects of, these states, to carry or bring by land, provisions or other commodities to and from any of the United States, in such way and manner as to avoid the same falling into the hands of the enemy."

Last Monday night broke gaol at Concord, where they were confined for violating their paroles, the imperious Capt. Sanford, and Lieuts. Miller and Davis, of the infamous, brutal, renegado Tarleton's cavalry, in the service of the Tyrant of Britain, now at Charlestown, South-Carolina, where he has lately evidenced the most inhuman acts of cruelty that were ever heard of, viz. in the massacre of the gallant, amiable Col. Buford and 170 of his corps, at Lynch's creek, in that State; and which Mr. Clinton congratulated his banditti upon.

At a Town Meeting on Monday last, the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; had 858 votes out of 923, as Governor of this Commonwealth.

FISH-KILL, September 14.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated September 6.

"I have been informed as an undoubted truth, that some day last week, a party of Indians and Tories, about 60 in number, made an attempt to destroy a house and kill the inhabitants, about 16 miles above Stone Arabia, Tryon county; they were beat off four times, by the man of the house, his wife and 2 children; they then went to the barn and set it on fire; when the man took the opportunity of pulling one wounded and one dead man in the house, from whom he got a fresh supply of ammunition, his own being nearly expended: The wretches made another assault upon the house, but in vain; they were obliged to retreat with the loss of 16 killed and one wounded, now a prisoner, an infamous Tory, his name M Donald. The attack first began at six o'clock in the evening, and they left the house about midnight.

"My informant said, that the woman broke six or seven guns with an ax, as they attempted to fire through a hole. He also said, that during the whole engagement, the people were praying, so that, said he, it was clear that God helped them: And his saying was evidently true, for his divine interposition must be acknowledged in every deliverance; and this was a most extraordinary one, that deserves to be published to the world. O! that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and turn from the evil of their ways, that we might see the Lord's hand turned from judgment to mercy.

"There have been several other remarkable deliverances since the destroying of Canojoharie, which are not so well authenticated."

NEW-YORK, September 8.

The schoner Ragged Fortune, Capt. White, with tobacco, from Baltimore for Statia, was sent in here last Friday by the schooner Active, Capt. Goff, belonging to Messrs. Goodrich's.

A rebel privateer sloop of 12 guns, last Monday took three sloops from Blue Point for this port, off Rockaway, and stood with them to the eastward.

There are now in the Chesapeak a French 74, and another of 64 guns, loading tobacco: They have taken out their guns and are taking in their lading.

His Majesty's ship the Iris, Capt. Dawson, run a brig ashore at Egg-Harbour last Thursday, and the Saturday following was left in chase of a snow, supposed a rebel privateer.

Sept. 15. Wednesday night arrived at Sandy-Hook, Sir George Brydges Rodney, Rear Admiral of England, with ten sail of line of battle ships; an event which must afford true joy to every friend of the British constitution.

Wednesday an account was brought to this city, that the three detachments under the following commanders, Colonel Polson, Brigadier General Kemble, and Colonel Dalrymple, had effected the conquest of Castle St. Juan, which commands the entrance into Lake Nicaragua, and consequently an immediate access to the great Pacific Ocean; in this arduous enterprize they have been greatly assisted by the natives of the country, who have long aimed at a revolt from Spanish tyranny.

TRENTON, September 20.

We are informed that Admiral Rodney's fleet, which arrived a few days ago at Sandy-Hook, consists of one ship of 80 guns, eight of 74, one of 64, one frigate and a brig. It is said he sailed several days after a French fleet from the same quarter, of 12 sail of the line, and six frigates, supposed to be bound to Rhode-Island. As Rodney's fleet had a passage of only nineteen days, it is probable they have outsailed that of the French.

Two days after the arrival of Rodney's fleet, 4 of the ships put to sea, and stood to the eastward.

Col John Neilson is appointed Deputy Quartermaster for this state, in the room of Moore Furman, Esq; resigned.

Lately died at Cape May, in an advanced age, Aaron Leaming, Esq; for many years a Representative in General Assembly for that county.

Sunday night last, the refugees made an excursion from Staten island to Woodbridge, and carried off Mr. Thomas Brown, and two other inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, September 17.

"News current here is, that the second division of the French fleet is arrived at Rhode-Island——That on their passage they fell in with and took 60 British transports bound to New-York."

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

On Monday last died, after a few days illness, in the thirty-third year of her age, Mrs. ESTHER REED, consort of His Excellency the President of this State, possessed of every female virtue which could adorn her sex and station, this amiable lady lived beloved, and died lamented by all who had the happiness of her friendship and acquaintance: On Tuesday her remains were interred in the Second Presbyterian burial ground in this city, with every mark of respect due to her merit and character, being attended by His Excellency the President and the Members of Congress, and of their principal Boards, the General Assembly and Supreme Executive Council, officers of the army and of the State, and a great concourse of numerous friends and acquaintance.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"Copies are circulated at the Hague, of a letter, written to M. the Prince de Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary of her Emperial Majesty of all the Russias, to their High Mightinesses, by Mr. de Stachief, Envoy Extraordinary of the same Sovereign, to his Highness; and dated from Constantinople the 4th April: Which is of the following tenor:

"SIR.

"On occasion of the reports, as false as they are malicious, tending to throw doubts upon the pacific sentiments of the Sublime Porte towards our Court, and which would have been of course published by the way of some public papers ill informed; the Ottoman Minister after having beforehand perfectly satisfied me in this respect, has thought it at the same time convenient to request all the foreign Ministers to write to their respective Courts, that harmony was never so solidly established between the Sublime Porte and our Court as at present, and that, far from making the least preparations of war, it is on the contrary perfectly convinced of the unanimity of the pacific sentiments which animate the two Courts. I shall add, that the French privateer Megagnos, having taken and carried to Smyrna, a merchant vessel of our nation, named the Prince Constantin, Mons. Le Compte de St. Priest, Ambassador of France, upon my remonstrance and declaration, supported by the Sublime Porte, has forthwith and in the name of the King his Master, ordered the immediate liberation of the ship with her cargo: Which has been done at Smyrna, without the least difficulty."

"It is said that they have found in the archives of the Porte, an ancient ordinance, which regulates the limits beyond which cannot pass either vessels of war, or privateers of Powers at war, in the Ottoman seas; which cannot but turn to the advantage of the vessels of Neutral Powers.

"The intention of his Highness, is to repair the Castles of the Dardanelles, which are in decay, and that there be formed a camp of 8000 men in the neighbourhood of Adrianople."

On the 15th instant Congress promoted Brigadier William Smallwood, of the Maryland line, to the rank of Major-General in the army of the United States.

Tuesday last arrived here the brig Trooper, Captain Howell, and the brig La Fayette, Capt. Sewell, in seventeen days from St. Eustatia.

Last week was brought in here by the ship Saratoga, the snow Sarah, Capt. M'Kinley, from Nevis for New-York, with 230 puncheons of rum on board.

The ship General Nash, of North-Carolina, hath taken and sent into Ocracock two brigs, one of them from Glascow with dry goods, and the other from Jamaica with rum, both bound to Charlestown.

Extract of a letter from Major General Gates, dated, Hillſborough, Sept. 5, 1780, to the Preſident of Congreſs.

"I think I have it now eſtabliſhed as a fact, that more than 500 of the enemy's old troops were killed and wounded in the action of Cambden: Incloſed I ſend your Excellency the report of Col. Williams of South Carolina, who came here this morning."

The REPORT of Col. WILLIAMS is as follows:

Col. Williams, Col. Shelby, and Col. Clarke, with a party of South-Carolinians and Georgians, in number about 200, marched from the North ſide of Broad river on the 17th of Auguſt, in order to attack 200 Tories on the Innere at Mulgrove's Mills. On the night of the 18th, the Tories were reinforced by Col. Ennis with 200 regular troops and 100 Tories. Our party meant to ſurprize them, but were diſcovered. This obliged us to ſend a ſmall party of horſe to reconnoitre them with, orders, if they found the enemy in a diſpoſition to attack us, to ſkirmiſh with them and lead them on to our main body. Our line being formed acroſs the road, extended at leaſt 300 yards in length on a timbered ridge, twenty horſe were ordered on each flank. In this poſition we waited the enemy's approach. They advanced within 200 yards, where they formed a line of battle, and moved on within the diſtance of 150 yards, and then began a very heavy fire.

Col. Williams gave orders not to fire till the enemy came within point blank ſhot, nor then, until orders were given. Every man was ordered to take his tree, but not to fire till the enemy was within 80 yards diſtance, and then to take his object ſure. A warm fire began, which laſted about fifteen minutes, when our brave friends to their diſtreſſed country obliged the enemy to retreat, and we drove them about two miles. We killed on the field 60 of the enemy, the greateſt part Britiſh, and took 70 priſoners. Among the killed were a Major Frazer, of the Britiſh, one Britiſh Captain and three Tory Captains. Colonel Ennis, of the Britiſh, is reported to be mortally wounded by two balls, one in the neck, the other broke his thigh.

Our loſs in this action was only three killed on the field and eight wounded, one of whom mortally."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Major General GATES, dated at Hillſborough, September 9, 1780.

"Col. Marion, of South-Carolina, has ſurpriſed a party of the enemy near Santee River, eſcorting 150 priſoners of the Maryland diviſion. He took the party and releaſed the priſoners, who are now on their march to Croſs-Creek, where I have ſent Lieut. Col. Ford, and proper officers to conduct them hither."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Hillſborough to his friend in Philadelphia, dated September 2, 1780.

"On the 16th Auguſt, we came up with the enemy, within about 8 miles of Cambden, as ſoon as the enemy made the attack the Militia gave way, and heaving away their arms on the field of action, quitted the field intirely, and left the diviſion of Maryland commanded by Major General Baron de Kalb, to withſtand the whole of the enemy, in this ſituation it required no ſmall ſhare of fortitude to withſtand the ſhock, but the courage, conduct, and coolneſs which appeared in him, will immortalize his name, and muſt make his memory dear to every well wiſher to this country.

"He received three muſquet balls and eight wounds with the bayonets, of which he expired two days after. He was ſenſible to the laſt, and with the greateſt coolneſs, fortitude and calmneſs, reſigned his moſt valuable life to him that gave it."

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, Sept. 5, 1780.

"I am happy to find that our loſs to the ſouthward is not ſo bad as we were taught to believe from the reports which we have had for ſeveral days paſt; Gen. Smallwood had halted the army at Salſbury to refreſh his troops, and he thought the enemy were ſo much galled, that they would not be able to follow them, until they were reinforced by a party of Continental troops who were on their march under Col. Gibſon. An officer who had been taken priſoner in the engagement and was out on parole, ſays, That Cornwallis paſſes great compliments on the Maryland diviſion for their bravery, and treats the officers who are priſoners very politely; he adds, that the Britiſh had 500 men killed and wounded in the action."

Extract of a letter from Beverwyck, Sept. 18, 1780.

"We have certain advice that ſixteen French ſhips of the line with ſome frigates are arrived at Rhode-Iſland from the Weſt Indies, but Admiral Rodney is alſo arrived at Sandy-Hook from the ſame place, with 14 ſhips of the line, ſo that the French have but one ſhip more than the Engliſh, which is too near an equality to expect much good from the arrival of the French. General WASHINGTON is however gone to Hartford, to meet the French General and Admiral from Rhode-Iſland."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Auguſt 25, 1780.

"I returned here a few days ago, after a fatiguing march of 17 days againſt the Indians. The ſcenes which I beheld are not to be equalled by any thing I ever ſaw. We marched from hence the 31ſt July, intending to relieve Capt. Hicks, who was guarding proviſions to Fort Schuyler, but was obliged to intrench himſelf by the way, being ſurrounded by a number of Indians. The 3d of Auguſt, about 10 o'clock we diſcovered a ſmoke aſcending at Canijohary, about 4 miles from us, but not ſuſpecting an enemy at that time, we marched about one mile, when we received intelligence of the ſavages burning houſes, &c. We then haſted up, being about 200 men in number, and at 11 o'clock came in ſight of the ſettlement, the Indians then burning all before them.—An officer and 6 men (there being but 15 men in the fort at Canijohary, General Ranſſalear having taken all the reſt with him) ſallied out upon our approach, and gave the Indians a fire, which was returned, but none were either killed or hurt. The Savages by this time having deſtroyed all they could get at, and and ſeeing us approaching, ran off. After halting about 10 minutes at the fort to refreſh ourſelves, being almoſt dead with fatigue and heat, we took guides and purſued the Savages about a mile, where we beheld ſcenes of cruelty almoſt too ſhocking to relate; houſes in flames, cattle killed, a man ſhot and ſpeared, a little girl about 6 years old, lying in the crotch of a tree, moſt cruelly mangled and ſcalped, a little further on we found a boy about 9 years old, killed and ſcalped. We purſued on in hopes of overtaking them, but found nothing but houſes in flames and people murdered. At evening we got to fort Blank, and found the people in the greateſt conſternation. Here we ſtayed all night, and next day collected 7 dead and buried them, all of them moſt cruelly mangled. We ſent out ſcouts, and guarded the inhabitants to mow their grain. The 7th we again diſcovered a fire about ſix miles off, immediately marched, and when we came to the place found two houſes on fire, and the people murdered who proved to be poor Mr. Snautz's family, who uſed to live in New-York, and his brother-in-law Schreiber's family. Schreiber eſcaped, Snautz and one ſon taken priſoners, both their wives and 7 children ſcalped. We collected in the whole 17 dead,—52 were taken priſoners—52 houſes and 47 barns deſtroyed. We had the mortification not to be able to come up with any of his Britannic Majeſty's Savage Allies."

On Wedneſday the 6th inſtant, departed this life, in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. LYDIA PRICE, the amiable conſort of ELISHA PRICE, Eſq; Chief Burgeſs of Cheſter, after a tedious and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with a Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation; and on Friday her remains were intered (by particlar deſire) in the Quaker's burial ground, attended by a large number of her friends and acquaintance.

An ACT to remedy the inconveniencies of holding the Annual Elections in the fourth Diſtrict of the county of Cumberland, and the ſecond diſtrict in the county of Bedford, at the places heretofore appointed by the Laws of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS it has been found very inconvenient for the freemen of the fourth diſtrict of Cumberland county, to attend the annual election at the houſe of James Purdy, in Farmanagh townſhip, as by an Act entitled, "A Supplement to an Act entitled, An Act for amending the ſeveral Acts for electing Members of Aſſembly," paſſed the fourteenth day of June, One thouſand Seven hundred and ſeventy ſeven, is directed: For remedy whereof,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Penſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That henceforth the freemen of the fourth diſtrict of the ſaid county, ſhall meet on the day by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth appointed for ſuch election, at the houſe of Thomas Wilſon, in the townſhip of Milford, and then and there elect Members of General Aſſembly, and other elective Officers for ſaid county, and make return thereof according to the Laws heretofore made and provided.

AND WHEREAS it is very inconvenient for the freemen of the townſhips of Air and Bethell, in the county of Bedford, to attend the annual election at the houſe of John Burd, in the ſecond diſtrict of ſaid county, as by the above recited Act is directed: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That henceforth, the ſaid townſhips of Air and Bethell, ſhall be a fifth diſtrict of the ſaid county of Bedford, for the purpoſe of ſuch annual election; and that the freemen of the ſaid townſhips ſhall hereafter meet, on the day appointed by the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth for ſuch election, at the houſe of William Hart, in the ſaid townſhip of Bethell, and then and there elect Members of the General Aſſembly, and other elective Officers for ſaid county, according to the ſaid Conſtitution, and the Laws in ſuch caſe made and provided; and a return of ſuch elections ſhall be made in the ſame manner as the Laws of this Commonwealth direct for other diſtricts: Any thing in the above recited Act to the contrary in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Wedeſday the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

The Bill intitled "An Act for eſtabliſhing a Land-Office, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," is ordered to be printed for public conſideration by the Honorable General Aſſembly: An EXTRA PAPER containing the ſame, ſhall be publiſhed this afternoon.

*** The FREEMEN, Inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Neff, near Cheſnut Hill, on Wedneſday the 4th of October next, in order to deliberate on matters of the utmoſt importance, previous to the enſuing Election. Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1780.

DOCTOR SHIPPEN begs leave to inform the reſpectable public, that while his perſecutor is endeavouring to impoſe on them by partial teſtimony and miſrepreſentation of facts; *he* is earneſtly ſoliciting Congreſs to publiſh the whole proceedings of the Court-Martial, by which alone the public can form any opinion with propriety, and which will prove to demonſtration, the wickedneſs, malice and falſhood of Dr. Morgan; and that Dr Shippen deſerves the praiſe, and not the cenſure of his country.

September 21ſt, 1780.

Philadelphia, September 19, 1780.

Imported in the ſhip Luzerne, from France, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL INGLIS AND Co.

A VERY fine aſſortment of linens, chintzes and calicoes,
Window Glaſs 8 by 10, 9 by 11, and 10 by 12,
Heavy and light Sail Duck,
German Oznabrigs,
A few crates of Queen's Ware,
A quantity of fine Madeira Wine, vintage 1776, and
A few boxes of choice Claret.

A cheſt marked LUZERNE, containing a variety of wearing apparel, was delivered from the ſhip Luzerne, Capt. Bell, about ten days ago, and ſuppoſed to be carried, by miſtake of the porters, to a wrong houſe. Any information that can be given of it will very much oblige SAMUEL INGLIS and Co.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I SINCERELY acknowledge the honor done me in chuſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly for two years paſt; but as my private affairs are in ſo diſtant and unconnected a ſituation as to make it too inconvenient for me to ſerve any longer, I hope you will chuſe ſome other perſon in my ſtead, and thereby oblige, Gentlemen,

Your grateful humble ſervant,
DANIEL HEESTER, Jun.

On THURSDAY the 28th of September, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon, on Mr. Willing's wharf, will be ſold by Public Auction,

The CARGO of the Prize Snow Sarah, conſiſting of Weſt-India RUM;

Taken by the ſhip Saratoga, John Young, Eſq; Commander.

And at Twelve o'clock of the ſame day, the ſaid Snow will be ſold at the Coffee-houſe, agreeable to Inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marſhal.

No goods will be delivered to any perſon whatever, until the purchaſe money is paid.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

At the Continental Yard in the city of Philadelphia, at One o'clock on Wedneſday the 4th of October next,

THIRTY HORSES, purchaſed by order of the State of Maryland, but rejected by the Quarter-Maſter General. Sold by order of the Council for the State of Maryland.

Sept. 19, 1780. SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. for Pennſylvania.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A VERY handſome dreſs Sword, a pair of ſilver mounted double barrel'd Piſtols, a pair of Pocket Piſtols, a Dirk, an elegant gold Snuff Box, a very valuable Diamond Ring, a Topaz ditto ſet round with diamonds, a gold chaſed Watch; Chambaud's Dictionary, French and Engliſh, Gibbons's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Cheſterfield's Letters, Cardinal de Retz's Memoirs. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

At a Seat about half a day's journey from Philadelphia, on which are good improvements, and domeſtics, as an overſeer, men under him, a gardener, boy, and two women ſervants, and in the vicinity are a church and Friends meeting,

A SINGLE WOMAN of unſullied reputation, an affable, cheerful, active and amiable diſpoſition; cleanly, induſtrious, perfectly qualified to direct and manage the female concerns of country buſineſs, as raiſing ſmall ſtock, dairying, marketing, combing, carding, ſpinning, knitting, ſewing, pickling, preſerving, &c. and occaſionally to inſtruct two young Ladies in thoſe branches of œconomy, who, with their father, compoſe the family. Such a perſon will be treated with reſpect and eſteem, and meet with every encouragement due to ſuch a character. Letters poſt paid, addreſſed to A. B. to the care of the Printer, mentioning the place of abode and other neceſſary circumſtances, will be duly attended to.

N. B. When the advertiſer is ſupplied, notice will be given in this paper to prevent further application.

Annapolis, September 10, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt evening, a French Servant lad, named JOHN REVIERES, about five feet four or five inches high, ſwarthy complexion, ſlightly marked with the ſmall pox, ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, and is remarkable volatile and talkative; had on and took with him, a green cloth coat and breeches, a white quilted, and ſeveral white linen and ſilk jackets and breeches, yarn, thread and ſilk ſtockings, white linen ſhirts, a pair of neat boots with tanned buckſkin legs, and many other articles of cloathing, he alſo took with him a ſilver watch, a bay gelding four years old, and about fourteen hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and three white feet, brand, if any, unknown, trots and canters, a pair of black leather ſaddle bags almoſt new, a double reined bridle with a plated ſilver bit, and ſeveral other things. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid REVIERES, with the above enumerated articles, ſo that I may get him and them again, ſhall receive One Thouſand Dollars Reward: If taken in Pennſylvania, and delivered to Col. Nicola at Philadelphia, the above reward will be paid by him on application. URIAH FORREST.

September 14, 1780.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Lancaſter, a mulatto ſlave named WILL, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, round face, pleaſant look, a good deal pock marked, fond of talking, plays the fiddle well, and is very fond of it; had on and took with him a white linen coatee with narrow red binding, a cloth coloured velvet jacket made belt faſhion, ribbed linen breeches, thread ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, one fine ſhirt, and ſhirt and trowſers of tow linen. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mulatto ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FOUR SILVER DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home to the owner, reaſonable charges, paid by ADAM REIGART.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1780.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN off the Commons near this city, about three weeks ago, a light red HEIFER, upwards of four years old, her off ear ſhort cropped, has a long ſwitch tail, is high hipped and thin fleſhed. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges on delivering her to JOSEPH JEWELL, at the State Priſon.

Best possible image

Wilmington, Delaware State, Auguſt 29, 1780.

Mr DUNLAP,

THE following whiſpers being circulated about this place, which may be injurious to the characters of the innocent, and it being the wiſh of a great number of your cuſtomers, that the ſaddle ſhould be fixed on the right horſe, I have to requeſt you will give them a place in your next paper, as the moſt effectual way to have matters of this kind cleared up to the ſatisfaction of the people, who expreſs jealouſies on ſuch occaſions, and the public in general.

It has been whiſpered by ſome, and confidently aſſerted by others, that Mr. Jo——n Ru——d of this place made application to the Captain and ſupercargo of a veſſel now here from Burmuda, for his cargo of ſalt, in anſwer to which the Captain informed him, that he could not part with his ſalt on any other condition, but that of procuring a load of proviſions, which Mr. R——d offered to ſupply him with, provided he would let him have the ſalt on his terms, and a commiſſion on the purchaſe of the cargo of proviſions, and in the courſe of the converſation gave the Captain to underſtand, that unleſs he accepted of his offer, he would ſtand but little chance, or words to that effect, of getting liberty to load with proviſions, and gave for a reaſon, that he and the G——r's brother had, or was about to enter into a partnerſhip, and no other perſon could obtain a licence to export proviſions. If this is really the true ſtate of Mr. R——d's aſſertions, as repreſented by the Captain, it's high time the matter ſhould be cleared up by thoſe gentlemen, to the ſatisfaction of the inhabitants of this State in particular, as the reputation and honor of our rulers are not only hurt, by men aſſuming ſo much to themſelves as Mr. R——d has done on this occaſion, but the whole State.

A REFORMER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM M'GUIRE, about ſeventeen years of age, five feet two or three inches high, wears ſhort hair, is much pock-marked, ſtout made, by trade a ſhoemaker, is ſuſpected to be on board the ſhip General Greene, or ſome other veſſel in the river. Whoever apprehends ſaid lad and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Front ſtreet, betwixt South and Shippen-ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES GIHON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of John Towers's paſture in Kinſeſſing Townſhip, on the ninth inſtant, (September) a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about fifteen hands high, five or ſix years old, lame in his near hind leg, when mounted is apt to canter; he is blooded, and carries himſelf handſomely. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber at the corner of Market and Front-ſtreets, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

WILLIAM GUIREY, Grocer.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from out of Mr. Joſeph Johnſon's paſture in Moyamenſing townſhip, on or about the 20th of laſt month, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, a natural pacer, and believed to be about 12 or 13 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him to Benjamin Fuller in Front-ſtreet, or to Mr. Johnſon, ſhall have the above reward.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Canawaga, York county, Minalain townſhip, the 26th of July laſt, a roan MARE, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, has a ſtar in her forehead, is branded on the near hind buttock HV, above four years old, and has never been ſhod. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM BIGGAR.

Philadelphia, September 1 1780.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the United Illinois and Wabache Land Companies, will be held on Monday the 25th inſt. at the City Tavern, at Six o'clock in the evening, when the Proprietors or Attorneys for ſuch are particularly requeſted to attend.

BERNARD GRATZ, Secretary.

CITY-SQUARE.

TO be Sold, a Two Story Brick Meſſuage or dwelling Houſe, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate between Pine and Spruce ſtreets, at a ſmall diſtance from the improved part of the city, being the next ſquare but one from Broad-ſtreet, containing between four and five acres, with a brick Kitchen adjoining the ſaid meſſuage. The houſe is about 36 feet front, and has two rooms on each floor. There are on the premiſes various kinds of fruit trees, a good orchard and garden, and a well of excellent water, beſides other improvements.—For further particulars apply to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, at his Office in Black-horſe Alley, near Front-ſtreet, where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Wills, Letters of Attorney, and all other Inſtruments in Writing are drawn with care and diſpatch.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1780.

ROBERT PARISH,

Next door to the corner of Third in Race-ſtreet,

Has for Sale:

A PARCEL of Ironmongery and Braſs Furniture, amongſt which, are the following, Mill, Whip and Hand Saws, Chizzels, Gouges, and Augurs, Carpenter's Plains, Braces, with a compleat ſet of Bits, Rat and Mouſe Traps, Gimblets, Locks and Hinges, Cooper's Tools of different kinds, Wire Sieves of Braſs or Iron, of different ſizes, Riddles for Wind Mills, or Dutch Fans, Braſs Handles, Scutcheons and Locks for Drawers; alſo Vinegar by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity, Bottle Corks by the bag or groce, Window Glaſs by the box, Cinnamon, Ginger, London Glue, Red and White Chalk, &c. &c.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED about the 27th of July laſt, a red COW, with a white face, curled in the forehead, a white ſpot about the bigneſs of a hand on the top of her neck cloſe to her fore ſhoulder, her belly white, her horns a little blunted by having a board put on them, the tail red and the long hair white. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Union-ſtreet near Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

Sept. 1. JEDIDIAH SNOWDEN.

WANTED,

In a ſmall Family.

TWO Women, who can be well recommended; one as a Cook and the other a Child's Maid. Enquire of the Printer.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 21ſt of this inſtant, (Auguſt) an Apprentice Lad named JAMES HAMILTON, about fourteen years old, has black hair and black eyes, is a cunning artful Fellow; he will tell any lie to ſcreen himſelf from being taken; had on, and took with him, three jackets, viz. two white fuſtian, one with ſleeves, the other figured, and one homeſpun brown cloth, one white ſhirt, and a flax and tow do. two pair of trowſers, one ſtriped, and the other tow, a ſcolloped hat, and half worn ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice Lad, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD MARTIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour him at their peril.

Juſt printed and to be ſold by

STEINER AND CIST,

At their Printing-office in Second ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A neat and correct EDITION of

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK.

At the ſame place in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

The Practice of the French Pronunciation.

BY JOHN PERRIN.

LOST at SEA,

In November laſt,

A LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No 2716, for One Thouſand Dollars, dated Auguſt 17, 1779, payable to the ſubſcriber, or order.

JOHN TANNER.

PETER WHITESIDE AND Co.

In Walnut ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA Rum in hogſheads,
Gin and Brandy in caſes,
Sweet Oil in ditto,
Bohea Tea,
Teneriffe Wine,
Bar Iron,
White Lead and Bar Lead.

THOSE Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed towards recruiting the Pennſylvania line, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend their ſubſcriptions to DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq; State Treaſurer, who will give a certificate for the ſame to be repaid in the ſame ſpecies as advanced, with intereſt at ſix per cent. The recruits coming in lately very faſt from the country, makes the above requiſition abſolutely neceſſary.

GEORGE RUTTER,

SIGN and ORNAMENT PAINTER,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the Public in general, That he has opened ſhop in Fifth-ſtreet, one door below Walnut ſtreet, partly oppoſite the New Gaol, where he executes ſaid buſineſs in all its branches in the neateſt manner. Any perſons who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend on having their work carefully and expeditiouſly executed on the loweſt terms.

N. B. The partnerſhip between Winter and Rutter is diſſolved.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1780.

WAS left at the Coneſtogo Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, two weeks ago, two pair of SILVER SHOE-BUCKLES. The owner proving his property and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have them again by applying to

RICHARD BARRY.

TO BE SOLD,

HOUSES AND LANDS,

A SMALL Plantation, containing forty-ſeven acres of good land, a frame dwelling-houſe, a ſtable, a garden paled in, about eight acres of meadow and the ſame quantity of woodland, and a good orchard of fruit trees; ſituate one mile from Potts-Grove, bounded by the Reading road on one end and the river Schuylkill on the other.

A Lot of Ground ſituate on Walnut-ſtreet and Third ſtreet from Schuylkill, ninety-nine feet front by two hundred and ſeventy feet deep.

A Ten-acre Piece of good Woodland, part of which may be made into meadow, having a good ſtream of water running through the ſame; ſituate in Germantown townſhip, about a quarter of a mile from the road leading through Beggars-town, and ſeven miles from Philadelphia.

Alſo ſundry Houſes and Lots in and near this city.

For further particulars enquire of THOMAS SHUTE, in Church Alley, Philadelphia, who continues ſelling Indigo on commiſſion, and has a choice parcel of Carolina Indigo in tierces and barrels to ſell by wholeſale and retail. Alſo an elegant large ſilver Waiter, a new nine-inch Cable, and a large ſtrong new Cart.

HARE's beſt bottled PORTER,

By the Groce or Dozen, to be SOLD by

CHRISTOPHER BAKER,

At the corner of Second and Vine-ſtreets; where the higheſt price will be given for empty Bottles.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of Col. Jacob Morgan's ſtable, in Race ſtreet, on Saturday night laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high and about five years old, low in fleſh, with a blaze in his forehead, a thin mane, white and reddiſh mixed tail, branded L. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and will bring him to Meſſrs. Morgan and Baker's ſtore in Second-ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber in Oley, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Morgan and Baker, or

JOHN LESHER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, near Dock Creek, on Monday the 14th inſt. (Auguſt) a Negro man named JAMES, aged about twenty-three years, a ſquare built well ſet fellow, about five feet eight inches high, has a ſcar or two on his breaſt and walks rocking, with his toes turning out and his heels in; had on when he went away a good tow ſhirt and trowſers. It is expected he will endeavour to get to Cheſter, and from thence croſs Delaware over to get to Jerſeys, he being the ſame Negro that Philip Fitzgerald brought from thence a few years ago. His father is a free Negro and lives in or near Salem, and his wife with Thomas Sharpleſs in or near Cheſter aforeſaid. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN ANDERSON.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

EXTRACTS

FROM A

LETTER

Written to the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS, by the Honorable ARTHUR LEE, Eſq;

In anſwer to a Libel publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the fifth of December, 1778, by SILAS DEANE, Eſq;

In which every charge or inſinuation againſt him in that Libel, is fully and clearly refuted.

WANTED ON LOAN,

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, either in ſpecie or the new State money, for which good land ſecurity and 6 per cent. intereſt will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 25.

THAT well-accuſtomed TAVERN known by the ſign of the CROSS-KEYS, at the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, is now occupied by the ſubſcriber; who alſo keeps a STABLE in good order, where he will receive Horſes to ſtand at Livery, and otherwiſe. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may rely on his best endeavours to ſerve them.

JOHN A. BOGART.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD ſecond-hand CHAISE, with ſteel ſprings and leather top; likewiſe a quantity of Pipe, Hogſhead and Barrel STAVES. Enquire of THOMAS CANBY, in Second-ſtreet, below the Bridge, Philadelphia.

THIS is to forwarn all perſons againſt taking any aſſignment on a Note from William Gill againſt me, bearing date in 1780, for the ſum of Three Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds: As the ſame is a fraud, I do refuſe payment unleſs compelled thereto by Law.

WILLIAM BRICE.

Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Auguſt 12, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.

On THURSDAY the 28th of September, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon, on Mr. Willing's wharf, will be sold by Public Auction,

The CARGO of the Prize Snow Sarah,

consisting of West-India RUM;

Taken by the ship Saratoga, John Young, Esq; Commander.

And at Twelve o'clock of the same day, the said Snow will be sold at the Coffee-house, agreeable to Inventory to be seen at the place of sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

On MONDAY the 2d day of October, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Mr. Andrew Hodge's wharf, will be sold by Public Auction,

TWELVE hogsheads of TOBACCO, some COFFEE and SUGAR; part of the cargo of the schooner NANCY, re-taken by the privateers Holker, Fair American, and Enterprize: And at Twelve o'clock of the same day, at the Coffee-house, the said Schooner will be sold, agreeable to inventory.

The Sloop DISPATCH, a prize taken by the privateers General Greene, Holker, and Fair American, now lying at John Salterbach's wharf, will be sold the same day, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee house, agreeable to inventory there to be seen.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

On WEDNESDAY the 4th day of October, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Public Auction, on Jacob Bright's wharf, will begin the sale of the

CARGO of the Ship Lady Margaret,

A Prize taken by the privateers General Greene, Holker, and Fair American.

This day's sale will consist of FLOUR in barrels, SHIP BREAD in bags and tierces, and other PROVISIONS.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

WHEREAS by an Act passed the last session of the General Assembly, permitting the sale of Prize Goods by Public Auction, the Marshal is enjoined to settle the accounts, and pay the amount of all prizes to the captors, or their Agents *legally appointed*, within twenty days after the sale, under the penalty of *Twenty per centum* on all sums not paid in that time.

It is therefore become absolutely necessary, that *punctual payments* be made for all Goods purchased at the sale of prizes. Wherefore,

The Marshal hereby gives notice, that nothing will be delivered unto any person or persons whoever, until the money is paid, and that attendance will be given the next day after each sale, for the receipt thereof, and delivery of the Goods.

Such lots as are not paid for within three days after they are sold, will be put up again; and if any loss arise by such second sale, the first purchaser will be obliged to make up the same, agreeable to law.

SAMUEL C. MORRIS AND Co.

Have imported in the last vessels from France, a variety of European and India GOODS, among which is a good assortment of

LAVAL Linens,
Britannias,
Royal Linens,
Muslins,
Gauzes,
Handkerchiefs,

And a compleat set of blue and white Dining China.

To be sold for cash only, at their store in Chesnut-street between Front and Second-streets.

Also a few hogsheads of best Windward Island RUM.

WANTED Immediately,

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, or STORE, suitable for an Office: Also one or two CLERKS. Enquire of the Printer.

Dyer's Town, Bucks County, Sept. 25, 1780.

WAS LOST,

In Philadelphia, about three weeks ago,

THREE DEEDS, viz. one on parchment, from Nicholas Gibbon, of Salem county, to Francis Dunlap, cooper, for one thousand acres of land: One from said Francis Dunlap, to his son John, wrote on paper, for the remainder and residue of said tract: And likewise a conveyance from John and Lydia his wife to Thomas Wright, for the same. Any person delivering said Writings to the owner, THOMAS WRIGHT, or the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1780.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal of the State of Pennsylvania to me directed, appointing me Inspector of Salt Provisions for the city of Philadelphia; this is therefore to give notice to any who may salt up provisions for this market, that they do not offer the same for sale until duly inspected; and all Merchants and others are directed not to purchase any uninspected, as many frauds have been committed by provisions being sold, which have proved greatly deficient in quantity and quality. JAMES ROWAN, Inspector,

living two wharves below South-street.

Just opened and to be sold by

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his house the south side of Market-street, four doors below the Printing Office,

CHINTZES and calicoes, fine and coarse linens, cambricks and lawns, muslins, humhums, black lace, white and coloured threads, goose, duck and pidgeon shot, roll brimstone, copperas, Holland gin in kegs, and a few tons of bar iron.

N. B. His friends and customers will please to walk into the house, as he keeps his store in the back part of it, having rented the front store. He sells only by wholesale.

JOHN MARIE,

Has for sale at his store in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Joseph Saunders's Insurance Office,—lately imported from France,

CHINTZES and calicoes, cotton and Persian, checks, cambricks, lawns, check and cotton handkerchiefs, white linens, sewing silks, mens and womens silk stockings and gloves, black modes, sattins, plain and spotted silks of different colours, flowered muslins, plain and striped ditto, pins, thread, ribbands, fine dimities, black silk handkerchiefs, velverets and velverees, black velvet colors, and a variety of other valuable Goods.

N. B. At MICHAEL CANER'S, Coach and Harness-maker in Third street, is a light Family Waggon to be sold upon very reasonable terms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A DECENT middle aged WOMAN, that can cook and manage the affairs of a kitchen. Such a one coming well recommended, may hear of a place by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good NEGRO WENCH, well acquainted with doing house work; and a NEGRO GIRL. For particulars enquire of JANE CORREY, In Third-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1780.

THE English, French, and Italian Languages taught grammatically, by BARTHOLOMEW RABIGLIO, living at the corner of George and Shippen-streets, at One Guinea per month. Due and constant attendance may be depended on.

N. B. Writing and Merchants business done, and the above Languages translated by the said person.

Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from Mr. Weatherburn's pasture, last night, a dun HORSE, with a white mane and tail, and a white spot on the forehead. The thief has since been seen with said horse enquiring the road to Philadelphia, and said he bought him. The above reward is offered to secure them, by

JAMES JAFFRAY.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS DROPPED the afternoon of the 24th inst. (September) between the Lower Ferry, and Front street, Philadelphia, a black leather POCKET BOOK, with brass clasps, in which was a number of papers which can be of no use to any person but the owner, and upwards of four hundred dollars Continental money. Whoever will bring the above book and papers to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above reward.

Philadelphia, September 9.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of SARAH GILBERT, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled and paid.

GEORGE ORD, Executor.

September 9, 1780.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

At the Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 27th instant (September) precisely at XII o'Clock, if not sooner sold by private sale.

A SMALL PLANTATION

IN Hatfield township, Philadelphia county, about 25 miles from the city, containing 50 acres, 6 of which are good meadow, 25 acres woodland, the rest arable and pasture, the whole under good fence, with a log house and barn thereon. It was late the property of John Wright, and the land is not inferior to any in the country.

For farther particulars inquire of Henry Osborne, Esq; Attorney at Law, in Front street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Germantown. OWEN FERRIS.

To be SOLD *by Public Auction,*

At the Coffee House, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at Twelve o'clock.

A VALUABLE Plantation or piece of land, containing seventy acres, with allowances for highways, situate and lying in the township of Depford, and county of Gloucester, in the State of New-Jersey, of which there is twelve acres cleared, and under good fence, with a quantity of good bearing fruit trees on the same; the remainder well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, convenient to several saw mills and grist mills, and within seven miles of a landing, either on Mantua or Timber creeks; with a good square log dwelling house, three rooms on the lower floor, and two fire places, a good cellar under the same, and a good well of water near the door; the situation is fitting for any public business, such as tavern or store, it lying on the great road leading from Gloucester to Cape May and great Egg-harbour.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

At the Continental Yard in the city of Philadelphia, at One o'clock on Wednesday the 4th of October next,

THIRTY HORSES, purchased by order of the State of Maryland, but rejected by the Quarter-Master General. Sold by order of the Council for the State of Maryland.

Sept. 19, 1780. SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. for Pennsylvania.

September 14, 1780.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscriber, living in the borough of Lancaster, a mulatto slave named WILL, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, round face, pleasant look, a good deal pock marked, fond of talking, plays the fiddle well, and is very fond of it; had on and took with him a white linen coatee with narrow red binding, a cloth coloured velvet jacket made belt fashion, ribbed linen breeches, thread stockings, half worn shoes, one fine shirt, and shirt and trowsers of tow linen. Whoever takes up and secures said Mulatto so that his master may have him again, shall receive EIGHT SILVER DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home to the owner, reasonable charges, paid by ADAM REIGART.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN off the subscribers horse, at the house of Robert Adair's Inn keeper, at the Four Lanes-end, Bucks county, on the 10th day of August last past, a Man's SADDLE almost new, with blue and white bousin stripes, running lengthways the Saddle. The thief supposed to have taken the Saddle, also stole a MARE from Samuel Mitchell, which by information, left the said Mare near the Forks of Brandywine, which the owner has in possession again. Any person or persons that will deliver the saddle to Mr. William Dean, Inn-Keeper, at the sign of the George, at the corner of Arch and Second streets, Philadelphia, or to the owner in Bristol, shall receive the above reward.

September 4, 1780. DENNIS DAILY.

August 23.

THE Subscriber being determined to make a general and final settlement of his public accounts, does hereby request all persons who yet have unsettled accounts with him to bring them in, with every necessary voucher, to the house of Mr. DAVID RICKETS, near the head of Elk, where himself or Assistants will duly attend for this purpose.

And being anxious to have all such matters properly adjusted by the middle of next month, he expects that those concerned, will avail themselves of this information. Such as have due bills from him are also desired to bring them in for payment.

PATRICK EWEN.
A. C. P.

NAPLES, June 6.

BY accounts from Sicily we learn, that on the 19th of last month, Mount Ætna began to discharge a Lava from a new mouth within three or four miles from its Crater. The Lava had divided into three branches, the largest of which was about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and had run about 14 miles and destroyed a fine wood and two villages. As its direction was towards Catania (from which it is only about 12 miles distant) and as it advanced a mile in 24 hours, the inhabitants of that city, so often destroyed by eruptions of Ætna, begin to be alarmed. The earthquakes had not ceased, which makes it probable that the eruption of Mount Ætna will be still more considerable. The inhabitants of Messina have been forced to quit the town, and encamp in its neighbourhood.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16. It appears now, that the Ambassadors of the belligerent powers are much disposed to second the precautions taken by the Porte, to prevent their privateers from disturbing in future the neutral ships in the gulph of Smyrna, where tranquility is now entirely restored. We learn, that the plague continues to carry off several people in the quarter of the Greeks at Smyrna; but hitherto we have not heard that it has manifested itself here.

May 17. The most profound secrecy is observed respecting the distinction of the fleet under the command of the Captain Pacha. All that can be learnt with certainty on this subject since his departure, is that the Captain Pacha having privately landed his men in Nicodemia, attempted to surprise and strangle some of the heads of the place; but they making their escape, he gave orders for his men to cut down timber in the forests of that district, proper for building ships; that after this he repaired to the Dardanelles by land, where he was joined by his fleet; that from thence he sent three ships to Alexandria, and the remainder to the Archipelago, whilst he went to Troyes by land, to punish (as it is generally believed) some Rebel Pacha.

ZURICH, June 2. A very affecting scene has been just exhibited here. Mr. J. H. Waser, formerly minister of a church in this city, was beheaded on the 27th ult. This learned man was adjudged guilty of treason, for having inserted in the "Political correspondence of M. Schloffer, Professor at Gottinguen," some pieces relative to the administration of this canton, with notes which have been declared treasonable against government, tending to sedition, &c. To this accusation was added another for having appropriated to himself a document of the 15th age belonging to the public archives, of great value, the Secretary of the city, who had entrusted him with it, having in vain demanded the restitution.

LEGHORN, June 7. On Monday last arrived in our road the Wasp, an English privateer, and has brought in with her a ship from Bastia, under French colours, which she had taken, with seven French officers, including a colonel, on board; there were also found in the vessel 776 French silver crowns, which the captain of the privateer has generously restored to the commander of the ship, and also returned to the officers every thing belonging to them.

The Wasp, a few days before making the above-mentioned capture, took a Genoese ship, laden with salt provisions and hemp, bound from this port for Marseilles, and carried her into Mahon.

Letters from Barbary mention, that they have had a most plentiful harvest; in consequence of which the prohibition laid on the exportation of grain is taken off.

June 9. By letters from Tunis we learn, that the revolt arisen in Tripoli against the Dey, in favor of one of his nephews who aspires to his throne, is increased to such a degree as to occasion a great dread of the consequences. There have been at different times some bloody skirmishes between the two parties, so that the citizens are under the greatest inquietudes. Some rich Jew merchants who were settled there, to avoid the threatened danger, embarked with their families and effects on board a Barbary ship, to go to some more tranquil part of Barbary. But on their voyage thither they were met by a Maltese privateer, who took their vessel and carried them all to Malta.

MARSEILLES, June 12. The Chamber of Commerce of this city hath, by order of the Minister of the Marine, caused the following ordinance to be published:

"The merchants and owners of privateers are to take notice, that they must enjoin the Captains of their armed vessels, cruizers, and other ships, to conform themselves with the strictest attention to the regulations concerning neutral ships, and particularly to behave with the utmost circumspection towards Russian vessels, to give them as circumstances may require all the assistance in their power, not to intercept their navigation, though their cargoes may be destined for inimical ports, and not to seize any ships unless they have the strongest reasons for believing that they belong to the subjects of England, who disguise their flags and hoist those of some neutral powers to avoid being searched, or ships carrying contraband merchandizes to the enemy, such as arms and ammunition."

PARIS, June 15. A merchant fleet under convoy of the frigates la Railleuse and la Ceres, the one of forty guns, and the other of thirty-two, is just sailed from Bourdeaux.

June 17. We still wait with impatience to hear from M. de Guichen, and flatter ourselves the first intelligence will be that he has taken St. Christophers, and perhaps Antigua, two islands of great importance to the English.

June 19. A letter from Cadiz of the 23d of May advises, that the eight ships from Ferrol were arrived there, and were not to join the squadron commanded by M. de Beausset. That Commodore cruizes off the Capes, merely to favour the entrance of the Fier Rodrique, with the ships under her convoy, expected at Cadiz from New England. According to the same letter, all the batteries were going to play upon the fortress of Gibraltar, to make a diversion that will favour the flat bottomed boats destined to burn the Panther man of war and a frigate, which could not get out of the port since Admiral Rodney left them there.

BREST, June 17. The frigate la Cybele, of 36 guns, commanded by Monf. de Clugney, has received orders to sail on the 20th instant, with a convoy of 14 transports, laden with provisions and ammunition for the Windward Islands. A second convoy for the same destination is preparing with all possible expedition. This sufficiently shews, that the Minister of our marine is determined to make the West Indies the principal scene of war during this summer.

VIENNA, June 17. A courier is arrived with the agreeable accounts that the interview between the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia took place on the 3d of this month at Mohilow; and it is said that the Emperor has accepted of an invitation from her Majesty to accompany her to Petersburgh, by the way of Smolensko and Moscow. Other accounts say, the Emperor will go as far as Smolensko with the Empress, and from thence will go to Moscow, accompanied by Prince Potemkin; after which he will pay a visit to Her Imperial Majesty at Petersburgh.

JUNE 21. By a courier who left Mohilow on the 7th inst. this Court is informed that his Imperial Majesty and the Empress of Russia were set out together the 11th instant for Smolensko.

COPENHAGEN, June 20. Vice Admiral Shindel has received orders to hold himself in readiness to take the command of the squadron equipping here. There are at present only four men of war and a frigate in our road.

AMSTERDAM, June 26. Wednesday last six prisoners, who were released from Newgate by the rioters at London, were seized at Delft, and conducted to the Hague, where a number of other suspicious persons have also been arrested, and banished that residence.

LONDON, June 12.

Immediately after the Irish Parliamentary recess, we are informed that Mr. Ogle will propose an absentee bill, taxing the receipts of all estates, whether real or personal, that shall be transmitted to England, five shillings in the pound.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 18.

"The Archbishop of Paris has just gained a very considerable law suit, the object is upwards of 400,000 livres. He has presented that sum to M. Neckar, saying, that as no body understood better than him how to make establishments useful to the State, he begged he would dispose of that sum in such a manner as he thought the most proper."

The last letters from Petersburgh mention, that the Empress had ordered all the fortified towns in Livonia to be well garrisoned and guarded with the utmost strictures.

19. The Colonel who commanded the guards in Bloomsbury Square, the morning that Lord Mansfield's house was pulled down and destroyed, has declared in several companies, that had he been properly and constitutionally invested with authority, he could have saved that building and furniture. Oh! shame to magistracy.

Though the times seem to indicate an armament of the people against the enemies of the State, yet to permit this to be undertaken by all ranks of people indiscriminately, is a matter that deserves the most serious consideration. What—if the late mob had been composed of persons trained to, and provided with arms, would have been the situation of this metropolis now?

Several of the letters received from Charlestown, South-Carolina, since its reduction, confirm the former accounts respecting the intended conflagration of the Metropolis of this Empire, and that a horrid plan of public desolation in England had been frequently spoken of as the principal object of the first intelligence from Europe.

June 13. The Privy Council have issued an edict for putting the cities of London and Westminster under Martial Law, Lord Amherst, as Commander in Chief, has, in consequence of which, received orders to make such a disposition of the military, as seems most conducive to put an end to the present alarming insurrections.

Hyde Park is shut up, and no person whatever permitted to pass through there for the present; several tents are pitching, and the camp will be very formidable shortly.

July 1. A Mr. M--, is likely to be hanged for printing two treasonable pieces, viz. England in Blood, and the Thunderer; the Grand Jury has found a Bill against him. The Earl of Lincoln, and the new Lord Loughborough (late Mr. Wedderburne) have taken their seats in the House of Peers. Lord George Gordon's trial is to come on at common law at St. Margaret's Hill Court-House in Southwark, on the 11th of July. The Roman Catholic School Bill with amendments, which had passed the Commons, was on a motion by his Grace the Duke of Chandois *(that it be rejected)* the House divided, for rejecting the bill 17, in favor of it 9; the bill was therefore lost. His Grace concluded his speech thus: "He considered the treatment that this bill should meet with, as the touchstone by which the nation would judge, whether the independency and freedom of Parliament were to be maintained with vigour, or whether the Parliament were to yield to the importunities and insolence of every furious mob. If this bill should be passed at this time, he expected to see the House of Commons and the House of Peers beset on a thousand occasions, and on every occasion indeed by a passionate, misguided, and tumultuous rabble. He would as long as he enjoyed the honor of a seat in that House, speak without fear the sentiments of his heart, such were those that he now expressed.

July 4. We learn from Lisbon that a large body of Spanish forces have marched upon the frontiers of that Kingdom, and a peremptory answer has been at the same demanded from the Court of Portugal by the Spanish Ministry there, to the request made by the Court of Madrid, that English ships of war of every denomination shall be refused admittance into the Portuguese harbour. A copy of the late Spanish Declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the Court of Portugal to our Envoy at Lisbon, and was immediately sent home by the Milford frigate.

On Saturday an express was received by Monf. Cavalli, the Venetian Resident, that a conspiracy, set on foot for the purpose of cutting off the Doge, with the whole of the Council, had been discovered through one of the conspirators, who had made a disclosure of the plot, but a few hours before it was to have taken place. His Excellency's advices add, that many persons of note appear to have been concerned in the conspiracy, and that preparations were making for bringing them to tryal. The massacre was to have been executed on the 12th inst.

Capt. Bazely is superceeded in the command of the Pegasus, and is appointed to the Apollo man war, in the room of the late Capt. Pownall.

How must the breast of every Englishman exult with becoming pride (says a correspondent) when he reflects on the mighty powers of this little kingdom, favoured, as one may truly say, by Heaven! Opposed by a Host of Powers united with an Empire in Rebellion, *unaided by a single Ally* (for all the neighbouring nations stand aloof, trembling with doubt and fear for our existence) she stems the torrent, and bursts her Thunder on her Foes, and crushes the most formidable Rebellion at the enormous distance of 3000 miles!

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed a Convoy for the West-India fleet, and the Southampton and Thetis, of 32 guns each, are named for that service; they are at present cruizing on the coast of France, but by their orders are to return to Portsmouth this day.

Yesterday a double guard of soldiers, and of the Militia, were ordered to patrole up and down the Old Baily during the trying of Rioters, to prevent a crowd gathering about the Sessions House.

It is said, that the journal of the late Capt. Cook is now in possession of the Board of Admiralty; and will we hope, in due time, be communicated to the public.

It is currently reported, that advices are received by the Dutch mail of a thorough change having taken place in the Spanish Ministry.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 30.

"Came in his Majesty's brig Childers, and the Pilot cutter; also arrived the Florida from St. Augustine, taken twice by the French, and as often retaken by the English; the last recapture was by the Union privateer of this port."

The Duke of Richmond is down at Goodwood, his Grace's house in Sussex, Lord Shelburne at Bath, and Lord Effingham at York; so that the opposition is much weakened in the upper house during the remainder of the present session.

On the first day of the Lord Chancellor's going abroad, a gentleman in the house of Lords observing his Lordship looked extremely pale and emaciated, whispered a friend of his, that if the Minority Lords were not convinced by his reasonings now, "neither would they be perfuaded though one rose from the dead."

Not one divorce bill has been brought into Parliament this sessions, an instance of which has not been known for some years past.

JULY 6. His Excellency Count de Maltzan, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Prussian Court has received his letters of recall, and will soon return home.

Extract of a letter from Orkney, June 16.

"There are certain advices from Shetland, dated the 8th current, that six Dutch East India ships had put into Brassa Sound the 29th ult. on their way from India, the officers of which assured the Collector of the Customs, and other gentlemen at Lerwick, that Manilla was taken by the British forces for certain. These ships, being joined by two Dutch men of war, have proceeded for Holland, leaving another ship of war on that station, which was spoke with near Fanisle the 13th current."

Extract of a letter from Pool, July 5.

"Last Sunday was sent in here by the Union privateer of this port, Capt. Broom, a French polacre of nine nine pounders, and a number of swivels, bound from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois, laden with wines and various sorts of flores, which he took after one hour's engagement; no men were killed on either side, but some were wounded."

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, July 4.

"The Admiral privateer, Capt. Marden, is arrived here from a cruise, and has taken and brought in a French schooner, bound from Bourdeaux to America, laden with salt, wine, and bale goods. On board the privateer is Capt. Cunningham."

Extract of a letter from Milford, July 2.

"Arrived the Union, Bowen, from London; she was taken yesterday off Lundy by the Black Princess privateer, and ransomed for 700l. Same day she took three others, and the day before 11 vessels, mostly square rigged."

The Special Commissions for trying rioters in Surrey, will be opened on Monday next at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, when the bill of indictment for high treason, against Lord George Gordon, will be presented to the Grand Jury.

Yesterday eight prisoners were tryed at the Old Bailey, four of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Richard Blowsey, Francis Mockford, Thomas Haycock, and John Glover, for being concerned in the riot at Newgate, and demolishing and burning Mr. Akerman's house; one was convicted for grand larceny, and three were acquitted.

The Resolution and Discovery men of war are expected home from their voyage the beginning of next month; their last letters to the Admiralty mentioning the expectations to be in the channel by the 10th of August.

None of the rioters who were confined in Newgate when that prison was broke open, and then escaped, have been apprehended. The young man who was taken in the chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and whose parents offered 1500l. bail for him, which was refused, has written home to his father, acquainting him of his being safe arrived in Amsterdam, there to wait the determination of government as to his case and the rest who were concerned in that riot.

Extract of a letter from on board the Fly cutter, cruising in company with the Swan, dated off the coast of France, June 26.

"We have been ten days from the Downs and in that time have driven three vessels on shore, and taken two, which have been sent to Portsmouth, it being the best port they could fetch, as the wind now is; besides, as their cargoes are wines, they will sell better there than any where else."

Extract of a letter from Southampton, June 30.

"A vessel arrived here from Guernsey informs us, that a fleet of French transports, under convoy of two frigates, was seen from that island on the 15th instant about four leagues to the westward. It was supposed they were from St. Maloes, but, having met with a strong westerly wind, had fallen so far to the eastward."

July 8. On Wednesday the report was made to His Majesty in Council of the convicts under sentence of death, when the following were ordered for execution on the respective days and places hereunder mentioned, viz. William M'Donald, for beginning to pull down the house and burn the furniture of John Lebarty, in St. Catherine's lane, near Tower hill; & Mary Roberts & Charlotte Gardiner, for assisting in demolishing the said Mr.

Lebarty's houſe, to be executed on Tower hill, on Tueſday next; William Brown, for aſſaulting Carter Daking in his houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in the day time on the 7th ult. and robbing him of one ſhilling, to be executed on Tueſday in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; William Pateman for beginning to pull down the houſe of Robert Charleton, in Coleman ſtreet, to be hanged next Tueſday in Coleman ſtreet; Thomas Taplin, Captain of a party of rioters, for robbing under threats, Mr. Mahon, of Bow-ſtreet, of half a crown; and Richard Roberts for being concerned in the demolition of Sir John Fielding's houſe in Bow-ſtreet, to be executed on Wedneſday next in Bow-ſtreet; James Henry, for ſetting fire to Mr. Langdale's dwelling houſe in Holborn, to be executed on Wedneſday next in Holborn; Enoch Fleming, for being concerned in demoliſhing the houſe of Ferdinand Schomberg, to be executed on Thurſday next, in Oxford-ſtreet; Chriſtopher Plumley, alias Williams, for ſtealing a ſilver tankard in the houſe of Alexander Sutherland; he was capitally convicted in February Seſſions of a like offence, was reſpited, and afterwards releaſed by the rioters: To be executed at Tyburn, on Thurſday next.

TOBAGO, Auguſt 12, 1780.

This morning a murder was committed at Granby Port, on the body of Lieutenant Riley, of the 89th regiment, by one Willoby, a private of the ſame regiment, who daringly went into the apartment of his officer, and without the leaſt provocation fired at him, and then threatened the like deſtruction to Enſign Macvey, and Dr. M'Alleſter; but very fortunately for thoſe gentlemen, while he was loading, a Corporal ſeized on him and prevented his doing any further miſchief. He had, when taken, twenty rounds of ball cartridges in his pocket.

BASSETERRE, Auguſt 26.

On Thurſday evening the wind ſhifting to the Southward, and blowing very freſh it was productive of a very melancholy ſcene being preſented to our view the next morning, there being no leſs than 10 or 12 veſſels on ſhore at 8 o'clock. The wind ſtill continuing in the ſame point until about 4 o'clock, P. M. and by that means increaſing the ſwell of the ſea, the number of veſſels on ſhore at that time amounted to 22, but ſince the wind has inclined a little to the Weſtward, from which we have ſome flattering hopes that the dreadful havock and devaſtation it has been making, may conclude here. We are truly concerned to have it in our power to ſay, that one of his Majeſty's ſhips added greatly to this cataſtrophe, by being in the road 2 or 3 days prior to it, and endeavouring to impreſs all the ſailors they could meet with, ſome they got, and the reſt abandoned their veſſels and fled from ſuch oppreſſion, by which means a number were loſt through want of hands to get them under way. Such an untimely ſeaſon for impreſſing we leave our readers to judge how far the tender feelings for fellow creatures could actuate the minds of thoſe who were the inſtigation of it.

The following is the moſt perfect liſt we have been able to collect of the veſſels drove on ſhore.

A Ship, Capt. Leck, bilged, in ballaſt.
A Snow belonging to Mr. Charlotte, of St. Euſtatius, wrecked.
A Snow belonging to Mr. Thomas Atkinſon, in ballaſt.
A Brig belonging to Harper and Brade, lately taken.
A Schooner belonging to Mr. Robert Crawford.
Ditto belonging to Mr. William Priddie.
Ditto belonging to Mr. John Heale.
Ditto belonging to Mr. John Robinſon.
Ditto belonging to Mr. Charlotte, of St. Euſtatius.
Ditto belonging to Bromley and Hodges, of Montſerrat.
Ditto ſeized by the Cuſtom-Houſe.
Ditto from New York.
Ditto a Prize to a man of war.
Ditto a Prize to the Guernſey Cutter.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto from New Providence.
Sloop ——, Captain Kingſton.
Ditto belonging to Mr. Bartholomew Dwyer.
Ditto belonging to Mr. Daniel Delaney.
Ditto belonging to Mr. Robert Crawford.
Ditto belonging to Mr. Alliſon.
Ditto belonging to Aretas Akers, Eſq. totally loſt.
A Hulk belonging to Mr. Robert Crawford.

A man was knocked overboard by the boom on board Mr. Alliſon's ſloop and not ſeen afterwards.

A Canoe which was out fiſhing all night came in, and overſet in the breakers, one Negroe loſt his life, who belonged to William Burroughs, ſen. Eſq.

BALTIMORE, September 19.

On the 24th of July laſt, the fleet under command of Rear-Admiral Rowley, and the Hon. Robert Boyle Walſingham, Eſq; conſiſting of 10 ſail of the line and two frigates, ſailed from St. Chriſtopher's, with the trade for Jamaica, where the Admiral is to command in the room of Sir Peter Parker, who convoys the Jamaica trade to England.

A Squadron of 11 Britiſh ſhips of the line ſailed from St. Kitt's for Barbadoes ſome time laſt month, leaving 13 ſhips of the line, at the iſland firſt mentioned.

BOSTON, Auguſt 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country, dated Auguſt 21, 1780.

"Laſt week we detected a new emiſſion of counterfeit 80 dollor bills, they are very well executed; the paper is of a lighter colour and thicker, the red colouring is fainter, the impreſſion of black ink ſtronger, the figure 9 in the date of the year upon the back is ſmaller than the true bills.—I give you this information to prevent your being taken in, as they are ſo well done.—There is another emiſſion paſſing, very badly done which I ſuppoſe you have ſeen.

We anxiouſly wait for an opportunity to communicate ſome important articles of intelligence, which our readers are ſolicitouſly concerned to know,—and alſo, particularly in the ſucceſful operations of our army, and the proſpect of our advance towards obtaing the end of the preſent war.

We learn that ſome time after the capitulation of Charleſtown, ſeveral Britiſh veſſels arriving there with merchandize; ſeveral of the Charleſt own merchants, who had been a long time idle, laid out all their hard money in goods, in order to carry on their buſineſs, immediately after Lord Cornwallis iſſued his proclamation, prohibiting all from trading but Engliſh merchants.

Sept. 7. Tueſday laſt arrived here, the Columbus, Capt. Newhall, from the Cape. On her paſſage ſhe retook the brig Phœnix, belonging to this port, and brought her in.

Laſt Tueſday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as Mr. George Simpſon, of Farmingham, was coming over the Neck into town, he was met by four ruffians who appeared to be Britiſh ſailors; they aſked him how far it was to a tavern, and on his informing them, they immediately pulled him off his horſe, ſtamped on his breaſt, and wounded him in a moſt cruel manner; he offered them his money, if they would ſpare his life, but they took no notice of his offer, but perſiſted in beating him, till his horſe run towards the town, and two of the villains purſuing him, he had only the other two to contend with, and by great exertions with his feet and hands, he happily made his eſcape, but in a wounded condition. He had 2800 dollars in paper, and about 12 dollars in hard money; the hard he has ſaved, but the paper is miſſing, but is unable to ſay whether he loſt the money out of his pocket, or whether the villains robbed him of it, but it appears moſt probable the latter.

September 14. Monday night the Maſſachuſett's Charitable Society unanimouſly elected the Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; Preſident for the Year enſuing.

Capt. Charles Dyer, in a Brig belonging to Plymouth, arrived at Bedford the 4th inſtant, in 20 days from Cape-Francois, who ſailed with a fleet of 19 ſail of the line, and upwards of 200 tranſports and merchantmen. Capt. Dyer left the fleet in Latt 26 bound Northward.

WORCESTER, September 14.

Laſt week one or two limbs of a young infant, were found in a paſture at Sutton, the body is ſuppoſed to be deſtroyed by dogs: The head was diſcovered under a pile of ſtones. We are told that a young woman in that town is taken up on ſuſpicion of being the mother and the murderer of the infant.

PROVIDENCE, September 9.

The Hancock and Randolph privateers, of New-London, have retaken and ſent into this port the ſchooner le Comte, Capt. Biſſon, of about 90 tons burthen, and mounting 8 carriage guns, from Nantz, bound to Virginia: She had been captured by the Hibernia privateer, of New-York, and was retaken off Sandy-Hook. The Hancock and Randolph alſo captured the Hibernia, and ordered her for New-London, where we are informed ſhe is arrived. The ſchooner has on board a quantity of dry goods, 80 or 90 cheſts of ſmall arms, ſome medicine, cordage, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 31.

A few nights ſince, a mill at Norwalk, was robbed of a large quantity of flour, by ſome tories from Long-Iſland, who alſo took off the perſon who tended the mill, with two others.

Sunday laſt two frigates with their tenders paſſed this harbour, ſtanding eaſtward.

FISH-KILL, September 21.

From ſeveral concurring accounts, we have reaſon to announce that the French fleet is arrived at New-Port Rhode-Iſland.

A frigate of the enemy has advanced up the North-River as far as King's ferry: There was a cannonading yeſterday, ſuppoſed to be there, with what effect we have not as yet heard.

From Albany we are informed, that our new levies, under the command of Col. Malcom, are at Schenectady, and part gone up the Mohawk river. Alſo that between Fort Edward and Lake George, two officers were killed, and Col. Warner, of the Grants, wounded, by a party of about thirty Indians.

On Monday, the 17th inſtant, early in the morning, 4 Indians beſet the houſe of Col Johannis Janſen, in Shawengunk precinct, about 20 miles from New-Windſor, and took off two of the Colonel's and one of his brother's negroes, with a young woman. On their retreat they met Mr. M'Key and his daughter, whom they inhumanly murdered and ſcalped. The country was immediately alarmed, have purſued, and we are in hopes they will return a good account of them. Col Janſen narrowly eſcaped;—he took to his houſe on firſt ſeeing them, and ſecured himſelf in a room, and called out for arms, which deterred them from either firing a gun or ſetting fire to any buildings. They ſeveral times ſtruck the door with an ax in order to force it open.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

From the NEW YORK MERCURY EXTRAORDINARY.

Charleſtown, Auguſt 28. Yeſterday morning the following perſons were ſent on board the Lord Sandwich:

John Edwards, Thomas Ferguſon, Chriſtopher Gadſden, Anthony Toomer, William Hazel Gibbes, Richard Luſhington, Thomas Heyward, Hugh Rutledge, Charles Frederick Moreau, Jacob Reid, Alexander Moultrie, Dr. Fayſſeaux, David Ramſay, Dr. Budd, George Flagg, John Earneſt Poyas, John Poyas, John Tood, John Loveday Edward M'Ready, Edward Blake, Thomas Savage, Edward North, John Sanſum, John Singleton, Bracey Singleton, Peter Timothy, Joſiah Smith, one unknown.

Wedneſday laſt arrived at Sandy Hook, Sir George Brydges Rodney, Rear Admiral of England, with the following ſhips under his command.

90	Sandwich,	Admiral Rodney,
74	Terrible,	Capt. Ferguſon,
74	Ruſſel,	Commo. Drake,
74	Centaur,	Nott,
74	Triumph,	Affleck,
74	Culloden,	Balfour,
74	Alcide,	Briſbane,
74	Torbay,	Gideon,
74	Shrewſbury,	Robinſon,
64	Yarmouth,	Jaggleſden,
42	La Fortune,	Chriſtian.

CHATHAM, September 6.

Mr. William Livingſton, (ſon of Mr. Peter Van B. Livingſton) and Lieut. Paton of the dragoons, were both lately killed at camp, in two different duels. What pity, ſuch promiſing youths, who might be of ſervice to their country, ſhould be ſo untimely ſlain, in miſtakingly ſupporting their honor.

September 13. The Britiſh Generals Tryon, Matthew and Pattiſon, are embarked for England, with ſeveral other officers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.

Saturday laſt the Hon. General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned, having paſſed the following Laws during their ſitting, viz

1ſt. An Act to remedy the inconveniencies of holding the annual elections in the fourth diſtrict of the county of Cumberland, and the ſecond diſtrict in the county of Bedford, at the places heretofore appointed by the Laws of this Commonwealth.

2d. An Act for regulating and eſtabliſhing Admiralty Juriſdiction.

3d. An Act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

4th. An Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this State by ſea for a limited time.

5th. An Act for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and ſilver.

6th. An Act for the effectual ſuppreſſion of Public Auctions and Vendues, and to prohibit male perſons, capable of bearing arms, from being Hawkers and Pedlars.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the Council, to continue the Act, intitled, An Act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purpoſes, from and after the tenth day of this inſtant, until the end of the next Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, and to iſſue my Proclamation accordingly, provided the embargo be continued in the States of Pennſylvania and Delaware, ſo that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people reſiding on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And Whereas it appears, that the embargo hath been continued in the State of Pennſylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the State of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, hereby continue the ſaid Act, intitled, An Act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purpoſes, made at a Seſſion of Aſſembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the eighth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy nine, until the laſt day of this month.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and eighty.

THOMAS SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, Bills of Exchange, Dry Goods, or Weſt-India Produce;

No 1. A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate near the Croſs Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county; containing 206 acres old meaſure, with the uſual allowances for roads; about one half cleared, the remainder well timbered wood land, and the whole under good fence, moſtly cheſnut rails; there is about 45 acres of excellent bottom and watered meadow already made, and 15 acres more may be made at a very ſmall expence. White Clay creek runs through the bottom meadow, and the bank is watered by other never failing ſtreams; there is on the premiſes, a good two-ſtory dwelling houſe four rooms on a floor, a large kitchen, and a well of excellent water at the door, log barn, good ſtabling, and two large frame hay barracks conveniently fixt in the meadows, a thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit trees, a kitchen garden, cyder preſs, &c. it is ſituate very handy to ſeveral griſt and ſaw mills, two miles from New-London Meeting Houſe, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and 12 miles from Chriſtian-Bridge.

No. 2. A ſmall plantation adjoining the above deſcribed, containing 45 acres with allowances, about one half cleared, the remainder wood land; this is a good ſtand for a tradeſman or ſtorekeeper, as it fronts the great road that leads from Chriſtian-Bridge to the Croſs-Roads and Lancaſter, oppoſite Mr. Fury's tavern; there is on the premiſes, a log dwelling houſe, a number of fruit trees, and about three acres of watered meadow.

No. 3. A ſmall tract of wood land, containing about 28 acres, ſituate one mile from the Croſs-Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, in the Fork, and has a front on two great roads, one of which leads to Lancaſter; the wood is very thriving and will be very valuable for rail timber, being moſtly cheſnut; it joins lands of Alexander Johnſton, Eſq; Robert M'Kee, widow Jane Finny, &c.

All the above premiſes may be entered on the 25th of March next, and if not ſold before the firſt of January next, will then be rented to a good farmer or grazier for a rent in produce.

Alſo to be SOLD, and entered on in a few weeks, a neat well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate in Third ſtreet, oppoſite the Honorable Thomas M'Kean's, Eſq; near the corner of Pine-ſtreet now in tenure of James Moyce; it is fifteen feet front on Third-ſtreet, and forty feet deep, inſured againſt fire and the premium paid.

Enquire of WILLIAM MILLER, in Front ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, who hath alſo for ſale, a good ſecond hand CHAIR, with a ſtanding top, and a good HORSE fit for chair or ſaddle.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh ſtreet, about half way between Market and Arch-ſtreets, being 50 feet front and 198 feet deep, with two two ſtory brick houſes erected on part of the front on Seventh ſtreet, both inſured, with piazzas and kitchens to each. On the other part is built a frame ſtable, and on the back part of the lot may be built ſeveral other houſes, having the privilege of a four feet alley running from the back part of the lot into Sugar Alley.

A bank houſe, 3 ſtories high in Front, and 5 in Water-ſtreet, ſituate between Race and Vine-ſtreets, divided into two appartments; the lot 17 and an half feet front, and in depth 40 feet, ſubject to a groundrent of 6l. ſterling per annum.

One undivided half part of a lot of ground, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Arch and Sixth-ſtreets, being 96 feet front on Arch and North-ſtreets, and 200 feet in front on Sixth-ſtreets.—Three groundrents, reſerved in Spaniſh piſtoles, well ſecured by brick buildings, each 5l. making 15l. in the whole. For terms of ſale apply to Abraham Shoemaker, at his office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia: Who hath a large number of other houſes, plantations and lands for ſale, beſides an elegant Coach, neatly painted, with a compleat ſet of Harneſs for two horſes; and an elegant Horſe and Chaiſe, with Harneſs complete.

Wanted as an Apprentice, a Lad who writes a good hand.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM MILLER & Co.

At their Store in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

MADEIRA Wine in pipes, hhds. and quart. caſks,
Weſt-India Rum,
Jamaica Spirit,
Old Nantz Brandy,
Beſt imported Loaf Sugar, by the hogſhead or loaf,
Muſcovado Sugar in hogſheads and barrels,
Bohea Tea of the beſt quality, in cheſts, half cheſts, or by the dozen,
Pepper, Sago, Madder,
White Lead ground in oil, in kegs,
Barley in caſks or by the quarter hundred,
Caſes of Glaſs Ware well aſſorted,
Briſtome

Alſo, a few DRY GOODS conſiſting of 3-4 dowlaſs, yard wide linens, oznabriggs, linen check handkerchiefs, men, women and children's and brown white thread hoſe, pins, needles, &c. &c.

Wants a place as a WET NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended both for her honeſty and ſobriety. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.

WANTED TO RENT,

A HOUSE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Front-ſtreets. A line directed for A. B. and left at Wood's Eating Houſe in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, ſhall be attended to.

Office for Conveyancing and Sale of Real Eſtates.

BURGLARY.

Four Thouſand Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the thirteenth inſtant, about eleven o'clock, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open, by two men armed with bayonets, and robbed of the following caſh and goods, viz. One hundred and twenty Engliſh Guineas, ſix half Johannes's, two Doubloons, two Piſtoles, twenty-nine Spaniſh mill'd Dollars, a quantity of ſmall ſilver pieces, ſuch as quarter-dollars, piſtareens, &c. the ſum not known; five ſhillings in Coppers; a piece about the ſize of a dollar, it has three loops and three chains, it had been worn round a child's neck, and it had been gilt but it was worn off almoſt; there was a wild man on it, and it was called a wild man's Dollar; likewiſe another piece larger than a Dollar, was called a Godfathers piece; a bundle of old Pennſylvania money, and about fifteen hundred pounds in Continental Currency: Five large ſilver Table Spoons, the maker's name T. S. one large ſilver Tea Spoon, marked I. S. E. maker's name I. G. one ſilver Pap Spoon, the handle much battered; a pair of ſilver Tea Tongs, marked S. K. about 27 yards fine 7-8ths white Linen, in one piece, about 11 yards yard wide, Iriſh Linen.

As the robbery was perpetrated in the dark, it is impoſſible to give a particular deſcription of the villains; they were both men of large ſtature, and one of them was barefooted. They made towards Southwark, as ſeveral papers they took with them were found next morning in Love-Lane. They left behind them in a ſhed, near the houſe, a ſquare white glaſs pint flaſk, about half full of low proof rum; this circumſtance is particularly mentioned, in hopes that the perſon who ſupplied the rum, or knows any thing of the flaſk, will give ſuch information as may lead to a diſcovery of them. The above reward of Four Thouſand Dollars, is hereby offered for apprehending and convicting the perſons concerned in the above robbery, and for ſecuring the money and effects, ſo that the owner may have them again, or Two Thouſand Dollars for obtaining the money and effects only, and in proportion for any part thereof.

JOHN EVERLY.

Paſſyunk, September 14.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT healthy NEGRO MAN, in his prime, and a good farmer. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A BAY MARE, ſix years old, fourteen and a half hands high. Alſo a handſome COLT, 4 years old, and fourteen hands high. They are both 7-8ths blooded, are excellent for the ſaddle, and have been drove together theſe four months paſt conſtantly in a carriage. They are to be ſeen at Mr. Plumſtead's ſtables in Union-ſtreet, where the terms may be known.

To be SOLD by the Subſcribers,

At their Store on MEAZE's Wharf, below the Drawbridge.

A FEW barrels of beſt liver, ſpermaceti and Whale oil, ſome choice barrels of mackarel, codfiſh in quintals, beſt muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels, bohea tea in quarter cheſts, geneva in caſes, beſt allum ſalt, Ruſſia and ravens duck, a variety of padlocks, gimlets and nail hammers, &c. a ſmall quantity of buff and white caſimer, and brown broad cloth.

BUNNER, MURRAY, and Co.

N. B. A remarkable faſt ſailing Virginia boat, fit for ſea, will carry 27 hogſheads tobacco—a bill of exchange on Sea Brook, in Connecticut, for £4700 lawful.

WAS STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, of White-Marſh townſhip, in the night of the 28th of Auguſt, 1780, a black STALLION, ſtrong built, thick legs, and bulky tail, with a large ſtar in his forehead, about ten years old, and about fifteen hands high, can trot and pace. Whoever ſecures the Horſe and thief, ſo as the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Six Hundred Dollars, or Three Hundred Dollars for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by me, ISAIAH HUBBS.

WAS found, in a rye field of the Subſcriber, living in Cumberland county, Peters townſhip, about the third of June laſt, a bay MARE, four years old, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, natural trotter. The owner by proving his property, and paying charges, may have her, by applying to

WILLIAM SCOTT, Fuller.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Wedneſday the 6th inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, named DUKE, about 35 years old, formerly belonging to M. Dollinſon, now the property of the Miniſter of France. He is about five feet four inches high, ſtrong and luſty, has broad ſhoulders, is remarkably thick lipped and has loſt almoſt all his foreteeth; had on a coarſe yellow linen jacket and trowſers, the jacket quite new, is ſuppoſed to have taken with him a pair of grey cloth overalls, almoſt new, and a large linen frock. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe, ſhall, on delivering him to M. CARRE, at the houſe of the Miniſter of France, receive the above reward.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Crooked Billet, a browniſh bay HORSE, four years old, a natural trotter, neither brand nor ear mark, has a long tail, has not been docked, ſhod before, and has been lately galled with the collar on both ſhoulders and neck. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the Horſe only, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

September 8. EDWARD EATON.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcribers, two apprentice boys, one named Robert Parkinſon, a rope maker by trade, 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair ſmooth face, freſh complexion, light coloured hair, ſullen look, walks clumſy, may profeſs himſelf a barber and hair-dreſſer, and is thought to have gone on board ſome outward bound veſſel: Took with him one brown cloth and one red corded round ſkirted upper jacket with ſleeves, a white cloth veſt, a pair of white cloth overalls, ſome coarſe ſhirts, linen trowſers, two hats, &c.

The other named Caſper Funner, aged 19 years, by trade a collar and harneſs maker, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, a full freckled face, brown hair, well made: Took with him, a wool hat, a brown jacket with ſleeves, lincey veſt, two pair of trowſers, one almoſt new, a pair of new ſhoes, a pair of ſquare pinchbeck buckles, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid lads, and ſecures them in goal, or brings them to the ſubſcribers, living in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES LANG, RoperMaker, and
PETER GRESS, Saddler.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, are forbid to enter, harbor, or carry them off at their peril.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, lying on James River, in Virginia, about 35 miles above Richmond, lately the place of reſidence of Col. William Fleming, and known by the name of Mount Pleaſant. It contains ſomewhat more than 1400 acres, about 100 acres of which are rich low grounds, and the remainder upland of the firſt quality. It is provided with a dwelling houſe, ſtables, barns and out-houſes, together with an excellent orchard, and is eſteemed in proportion to its ſize and ſituation, one of the moſt valuable eſtates in that country. For terms apply to Mrs. BYRD, at Weſtover, on James River, Virginia, or to

ROBERT HARE.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown, Bucks county, on the night of the 12th inſt. (Auguſt) a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, well made, with a ſtar and ſnip, carries remarkable high, and is very lame in her hind leg with the ſpavin. She was ſtolen by a certain WILLIAM BUNTING, a young man of about five feet ſeven inches high, well made, with a blue coat and red and white ſtriped overalls: He was heard of at the Seven Stars on Coneſtogo Road, twelve miles from Philadelphia, and ſaid he was going to the Forks of Brandywine, pretending he had relations and acquaintance that way. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare again and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the mare alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1780.

WAS Stolen out of the Houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th inſt. a Silver CANN, larger than a pint meaſure, marked R. L. M. in a cypher, makers mark I. M. it has a ſmall crack on the top nearly oppoſite the handle.

Alſo, a woman's long CLOAK, of a light colour, ſuperfine broadcloth, faced with taffity of the ſame colour, with ſundry other things too tedious to mention. And about the 20th of September laſt was ſtolen out of ſame Houſe, a ſilver Cream Jug and Sugar Tongs, maker's name B. W. and ſuppoſed to be marked R. L. M. —Two Tea Spoons almoſt new, marked the ſame, with a full ſet of blue and white China, and a large Japan'd Waiter. A reward of one quarter of the whole, or in proportion for any part thereof will be given to any perſon who informs the owner where the goods may be found.

Silver Smiths are deſired to ſtop them, ſhould any of the above articles be offered them for ſale.

ROBERT LEWIS.

A MILLER *Wanted,*

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands his buſineſs, and has no objection to act as ſecond-hand in a mill, will meet with employment, and good wages, in a healthy part of the country within twenty miles of this city. He muſt bring a recommendation of his honeſty and ſobriety. Apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia. ROBERT LEWIS and SONS.

Two Hundred & Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt on the 8th inſt. (Auguſt) on the Germantown road, about 4 miles from this city, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, containing half a ſheet of the new ſtate money, all numbered 1591; likewiſe a certificate for 300 dollars, number 156, with ſome ſmall change. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it with the Printer, ſhall have the above reward.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate two miles and a half from a landing on Oldman's Creek, in Piles Grove Townſhip, Salem County, New Jerſey, containing upwards of three hundred acres; it is all woodland, and exceeding finely timbered with oak and hickory. This land is exceeding good, and ſold fifteen years ago at 3l. per acre. For terms of ſale pleaſe to apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a week ago, a dark red COW, with ſome white under her belly, branded on each horn with the letters J. Keen. She is ſuppoſed to be towards the Falls of Schuylkill. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and brings her to the ſubſcriber living near Poole's bridge, in the Northern Liberties, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 18. JOHN KEEN.

TAKEN UP,

On the 12th and 14th inſt. by the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the White Horſe in Shippen-ſtreet, treſpaſſing on his meadow bordering on the river Schuylkill and Topacken creek,

A BAY HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, two ſmall white ſpots on his off ſhoulder, without brands, ſhod all round. Alſo a brown MARE, fourteen hands high, about three or four years old, without brand or ear mark. Likewiſe a black MARE, her near hind foot white, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, the near ſide of her mane cut, a ſwitch tail, and ſundry brands undiſtinguiſhable. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold as the law directs.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15. JOHN WEBB.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT and convenient brick DWELLING HOUSE, in Baltimore Town, ſuitable either for a private Family or Merchant, and in as good a ſtand for buſineſs as any in the Borough. Five Hundred Pounds of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in gold or ſilver, not that the ſeller lacks confidence in the Continental currency, but, from a neceſſity of raiſing a ſum in ſpecie, *to defray the expence of a two years captivity at New-York.* NATHANIEL RAMSAY.

Auguſt 21, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA in CONGRESS assembled.

The MEMORIAL of the PROPRIETORS of a Tract of Land called INDIANA,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT in the year 1763, the Shawnesse, Delaware, and Huron tribes of Indians, then dependants and tributaries of the Six United Nations, contrary to the faith of treaties, and in violation of their repeated promises of protection to the persons, servants and effects of such traders as should supply them in their own country with merchandize, did without the least cause most unjustly and violently seize upon and appropriate to their own use, the merchandize and effects of several of your Memorialists, and of others under whom your Memorialists legally claim.

That at a conference held at Johnston Hall, with the Six United Nations, May 2d, 1765, Sir William Johnston, Superintendant of Indian affairs, represented to the said Nations "the treacherous and cruel part acted by some of their people, in plundering a number of traders at Logs town and upon the Ohio, who were supplying them with goods," (as aforesaid) and in behalf of the said traders, he required that as some compensation for their losses, a grant might be made to them of a tract of land; which requisition the Six Nations promised to take into their consideration, and to do therein what should "be reasonable, and hoped thereby to render themselves more regarded by the English," and towards the conclusion of the conference, May the 6th, they proceeded further and promised that "the request of the traders should be complied with, and that they would give them some land near Fort Pitt."

That after near four years deliberation, viz. on the 3d day of November, 1768, at a general Congress with the Six Nations and other Indians held at Fort Stanwix, in consideration of the sum of £85,916, 10s. 8d. the amount of the value of the damages sustained by the traders, for which the most authentic documents were produced, and the justice of them allowed, the said Six United and Independent Nations, the true and absolute owners and proprietors of the said tract of land, called Indiana, did grant to the said traders as a retribution for their damages aforesaid, all the said tract, described as follows, viz. "Beginning at the southerly side of the mouth of the Little Kenhawa Creek, where it empties itself into the river Ohio, and running from thence southeast to the Laurel Hill thence along the Laurel Hill, until it strikes the river Monongahela, thence down the stream of the said river Monongahela, according to the several courses thereof, to the southern boundary line of the Province of Pennsylvania; thence westerly along the course of the said Province boundary line, as far as the same shall extend, and from thence by the same course to the river Ohio, thence down the said river Ohio, according to the several courses thereof to the place of beginning."

That the said grant to the traders was made the very basis of the treaty at Fort Stanwix; it being thought proper to begin with an act of justice, to distressed subjects, who had been robbed by the tributaries of the said Six Nations, and to establish a point of policy among savage tribes, which might lessen or prevent future robberies by compelling retribution; and therefore the deed to the traders was executed and bears date, prior to those other solemn deeds or grants by which the said Six Nations at the said treaty ceded a large territory to the use of these States, together with a clear and explicit boundary of at least one thousand miles; the advantages and validity of the treaty having been recognized by all these States, and by Virginia in particular, in her memorial of 1769, as well as in public treaty since the Independence of these States.

That the said tract of land being thus obtained for so valuable a consideration, and with every circumstance of notoriety and authority that can give validity to any grant; was afterwards (as being included within the bounds of a larger tract of land called Vandalia) by an order of the King of Great-Britain in Council, before the declaration of the Independency of these States, separated from the dominion which in right of the crown Virginia claimed over it; and notification was given to the said Six Nations, that the said tract of Vandalia, including Indiana aforesaid, was to be erected into a separate government, under the sovereinty of the said King of Great-Britain, and therefore your Memorialists are advised that the said tract of country cannot remain now subject to the jurisdiction of Virginia or any particular State; but of the whole United States, in Congress assembled, in whom the sovereignty is now vested.

That your Memorialists find themselves obliged to represent with regret, that some late Acts of the State of Virginia, directing the sale of the lands in question, to commence in October next, for the *particular* benefit of that State, seem intended to prevent and defeat the interposition of Congress, on a matter of the utmost national consequence to all these States, and appear subversive of every rule of justice in the determination, either of private or public property, for the following among other reasons:

First. Because your Memorialists apprehend, that the order of Council above referred to, was a sufficient separation of the lands in question from the jurisdiction of Virginia, who could only claim the same under the crown; and that if any doubt could arise thereon, the United States as successors to the sovereignty, are the only judges; but, that Virginia has constituted herself a judge in her own cause, and for her own emolument, begun to seize and set up for sale the property of the said distressed traders and their families, so fairly obtained and for so great a consideration.

Secondly. Because the said proceedings of Virginia seem to invalidate a solemn treaty made with independent Indian nations, and fully recognized by all these States as of the greatest national advantage, the basis of which as before-mentioned was an act of justice to the said traders. And it is hoped the wisdom, policy and justice of these States will never suffer such a spectacle to be exhibited to the world as a "Heathen people seeking to do a deliberate and solemn act of justice, while a Christian State strives to prevent them;" nor let it once be made a question whether sovereign and free Indian nations may not recompence an injury or satisfy a debt by the sale of part of their own lands; but that the debt and injury are both to be raised against them at a future day.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray this Honorable House to take their distressed case into speedy consideration; and that such order may be directed thereon as in your wisdom you may think proper to stay Virginia in the sale of the lands in question, till Virginia as well as your Memorialists can be heard before your Honorable House, and the whole rights of the owners of the tract of land called Vandalia, of which Indiana is a part, shall be ascertained in such manner as may tend to support the sovereignty of the United States and the just rights of individuals therein. And your Memorialists as in duty bound shall pray.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Proprietors and as their Agent,

GEORGE MORGAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1779.

United States of America, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Honorable the *Court of Appeals in cases of Captures*, lately established by Congress, will sit at the State house in the city of Philadelphia on Monday the thirteenth day of November next, for hearing and determining all Appeals now depending, or which may before that day be brought in the said Court.

By order of the Court,

September 27. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

*** The above advertisement being very interesting to numbers of persons in the different States, may be considered as an article of intelligence; and the Printers of news-papers will perhaps oblige many of their customers, the suitors of the Court, by giving it a place in their papers.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1780.

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend the General Meeting at the Free Masons Lodge, in Lodge Alley, on Monday next, the 2d of October, at six o'clock in the evening.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors of the State and Continental taxes, in the Northern Liberties, west part, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on the following estates, to wit, John Smith's, of Burlington, Peter Turner's, Mary Dutton's, and Joseph Fite's. NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the above named persons, or their certain Attorneys or Agents, discharge and pay the taxes as above justly due on said estates, on or before the twenty eighth day of November next ensuing the date hereof, so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with costs, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under our hands this 21st day of August, 1780.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commissioners.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1780.

WAS FOUND,

TWO GUNS, supposed to have been clandestinely taken from one of the wharves of this city, within these two months. The owners or owners, by applying to the Printer, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of October next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the schooner Anne and her cargo, burthen about 100 tons, lately commanded by John Hanson, taken on her voyage from New-York for Tortola, sent into this port and libelled against by Matthew Lawlar, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

September 27. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of October next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the brig Little William and her cargo, burthen about 200 tons, lately commanded by John Lang, taken on her voyage from Charlestown for Halifax, sent into this port and libelled against by James Nicholson and Samuel Nicholson, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

September 27. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty first day of October next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the sloop Elizabeth and her cargo, burthen about sixty tons, lately commanded by Lawrence Galaghue, laden with Indian corn and spars; and the Negro slaves Toby, Daniel and Emanuel, found on board her; taken by the enemy in Chesapeak Bay, and retaken on her intended passage to New York, sent into this port and libelled against by John Young, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

September 27. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO BOY,

About seven or eight years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1780.

PROPER regard not having been paid to former advertisements, by those who have accounts to settle with the State of Pennsylvania, the Auditors appointed by the Legislature for that purpose, call on all persons who have accounts unsettled, particularly those in the city, and counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, to bring in their accounts and vouchers that an immediate settlement may be made, and the monies due paid into the Treasury. A compliance with this request being indispensable, the Auditors will be necessitated, without further notice, to proceed against delinquents as the Law directs.

N. B. The Auditors Office is kept in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward

STRAYED AWAY about two weeks ago, out of George Merker's pasture, on Ridge road, a sorrel HORSE COLT, three years old past, about thirteen hands high, has a white ball in his forehead, four white feet, a natural trotter, has neither brand nor ear mark, and his mane hangs on the left side. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living between Fourth and Fifth, and Race and Vine-streets, Philadelphia.

Sept. 28, 1780. HENRY LISS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, about two months ago, a large red COW, with no mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Sept. 25th, 1780. ABRAHAM CASTER.

DOCTOR MORGAN'S continuation.

THE third charge exhibited to the Court-Martial, on the trial of Dr. William Shippen Jun. was, his keeping no regular books and accounts, with proper checks and vouchers, for the expenditure of public monies and hospital stores, and neglecting and refusing to pay just and reasonable hospital accompts, and misusing the persons who applyed for settlement

Can there be a stronger proof of conscious guilt, in support of this charge, than Dr. Shippen's refusal to produce his books, or rather let me say the books of the public, to clear up the affair. More than two years ago, Congress passed a resolve that the Director General, and Purveyor General of the hospital should immediately settle his accompts. Is there another man, in the United States, besides Dr. Shippen, who has treated the positive orders of Congress with contempt and impunity? Can another instance be produced of any person, in favour of whom a Court Martial has ventured to disregard, and run counter to repeated resolves of Congress? On such a charge is a refusal to produce his books and accompts a sufficient reason for his aquittal? What a precedent for future criminals? May they be permitted to follow the example, and plead this proceeding as authority for their refusal? If this is the case, I see not why every public defaulter, may not mock and elude an inquiry into his conduct, and sing a joyful requiem to the qualms of conscience and the fears of impending justice.

That Dr. Shippen neglected and refused to pay just and reasonable hospital accounts, is proved on the depositions of Joseph Tatem, David Thomas and Owen Thomas, already quoted: To these I add the following.

PHILIP EPPRIGHT deposed that he acted for some time as Steward and Commissary to the General Hospital at Reem's Town, and laid out considerable sums of his own money, in support of the sick; that he then drew out his accompts in a proper and regular manner, and called several times on Dr. Shippen for his money at Manheim, to no purpose, not being able to obtain payment of his account, altho' no objection was, or could be made against the charges as improper or unjust, and that when in the following year the hospitals were moved down the country, and Dr. Shippen was gone to Philadelphia, he was obliged to undertake three journeys to Philadelphia, before he was able to get his account settled, so that besides the loss of time and fatigue he underwent, he expended as much money in looking after his pay before it was discharged, as the accompt came to.

Mr WILLIAM BAWSMAN deposed in May last, that his accompts for sundries, as well for Dr. Shippen's private use, as that of the hospital (perhaps thrown into one account) amounting to near four hundred pounds, and contracted for when money was but little depreciated, was not then paid, altho' many applications had been made for settlement.

At that rate it is easy for public officers at the head of any department, to trade with public money, to defraud both individuals and the public, and to raise princely fortunes by their oppressions; and when money is depreciated as seventy to one, to settle them with a small portion of their value.

SUSANNA BABB, declared upon oath, that about three weeks after the battle of Germantown two of the wounded soldiers brought with the General Hospital to Reading, were billeted at her house, one of whom had his arm cut off but a little time before, and they had no provisions allowed them but their rations, and no nurse, and that their provisions at that time was very bad. For these men who remained seven weeks at her house, she never received any pay tho' it was often promised; that there were several sick and wounded also billeted in the adjoining house, who suffered exceedingly from neglect and want of proper nurses. Their loudcries for God's sake to give them a drink of water, induced her often to go in, and give them both drink and victuals. Whenever she came amongst them, one and another broke forth; good mother; do give me some, and others, give me some too, at length she was so overcome with their piteous complaints, and too poor to supply all their wants, that she could go in, no more, amongst them.

Reading, September 17, 1780.

HANAH LEWIS deposed that in the month of October 1777, seven sick soldiers were brought to her house at Reading, and billeted upon her, six of them by Dr. Frisby (an apprentice of Dr Shippen's) mate in the hospital, and remained with her from first to last, near two months. One only died; with faithful care and good nursing, the rest recovered;—she laid out several sums of money for food and other necessaries, but tho' she was often promised pay, and delivered in her accompts, and is but a poor woman having nothing to maintain her but what she works for, she could not get a farthing.

Reading, September 19, 1779.

ELIZABETH MELEY deposed that when the General Hospital under Dr. William Shippen, Junior, was first established at Reading, shortly after the battle of Brandywine, a wounded officer of the name of Lieutenant M'Kinley of the Infantry, and one Howard of the Light-Horse, a private also badly wounded, were sent to her house to be taken care of, and she was promised that every thing comfortable and necessary for them should be sent, and that she should be paid for her trouble, and any expence she was at, in taking care of them by the Director General. But none of those things that they wanted, and which had been promised were sent to them. The Lieutenant remained at her house nine weeks, and Howard five weeks. She provided them daily with a fowl and other victuals cooked and dressed the same herself, and also nursed and faithfully attended them. On their recovery she called on Dr. Kennedy, acting under Shippen, for pay, Dr. Kennedy sent her for it to Dr. Shippen, who, on telling her errand, and without looking at her bill, peremptorily refused to pay her a farthing, said the General Hospital was not obliged to pay for any officer; and as for the private he said she might stop it out of his cloaths, or any thing else he had, for he would not pay for him, altho' the man was ill the greater part of the time he was with her, that she was obliged to help him in and out of bed, to dress and undress him as a child, he not being able to assist himself, that she represented this to Dr. Shippen with all mildness, yet he ordered her to be gone, for he would pay her nothing; that, in fine, he paid her nothing, but "behaved to her unlike a gentleman, altho' she gave no cause for it."

Dr. RUSH deposed that no account was taken of the expenditures of public stores; that the deponent saw, with pain the waste of stores from this cause; and in order to put it out of the power of the Commissaries to defraud the sick and the public, he had ordered that no stores should be issued, without the order of a prescribing surgeon; that Dr. Shippen treated this order with indignation, and forbade the Commissary to pay any regard to it. This was confirmed before the Court by the following deposition of Samuel Leacock, Junior.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1779.

This is to certify, that about the month of October, 1777, I acted as a Commissary of stores in the General Hospital at Reading, and received orders from Dr. Benjamin Rush, Physician General, not to issue out any hospital stores without a general order, as a voucher, from the prescribing Surgeon; that some time after, on my refusing to issue out wine to Dr. Kennedy, without an order or receipt, as a voucher, which he would not give, Dr. Shippen, Director General of the hospital, demanded from me, why I refused to comply with the demands of Dr. Kennedy. Upon which I produced a written order from Dr. Rush, as above mentioned, directing me not to issue any stores without a written order, &c. That Dr. Shippen looked at Dr. Rush's order with contempt, and bade me wipe my backside with it.

SAMUEL LEACOCK.

Sworn before BENJAMIN PASCHALL.

With these depositions staring them in the face, on what principles a Court-Martial could declare that no evidence was shewn to prove the want of sufficient vouchers and checks in the department, and thereupon formally acquit Dr. Shippen of this charge, is left with the public to judge for itself.

I proceed to consider a small part of the evidence on the fourth charge, viz. neglect of hospital duty, from which many of the sick suffered and died in a shocking and shameful manner; and making false returns to the President of Congress, of the state of the hospitals and of the sick.

Dr. WILLIAM BROWN, Physician General of the hospital, deposed before the Court, that Dr. Shippen refused to allow sufficient room and fresh air for the sick in the General Hospital; that this was a subject on which they always differed in sentiment; the deponent ever requiring more room and air than Dr. Shippen allowed for the sick; that this was a powerful cause of the increase of the contagious fever that prevailed in the hospital, and proved so destructive to the sick. He further declared on oath, that previous to the alteration of the Hospital department by Congress, in 1778, by which the issues of the hospital stores were taken out of the hands of Dr Shippen and his Commissaries, his orders and those of the prescribing Physicians and Surgeons were refused by Dr. Shippen's Commissaries, and that if the refusal of the orders of the Surgeons who acted immediately under him, is to be deemed a refusal of his orders they all refused: that Commissary Hugh James frequently refused, as did Commissary Roberts at the Yellow Springs, and the Commissary at Trenton; that the issues of wine for the sick of the hospital were frequently refused; that these persons all claimed the absolute direction of the issues, immediately under the Director General's authority; that Dr. Shippen's orders respecting the issues did not pass through the gentlemen of the hospital, but were immediately given to the Commissaries, so that the Physicians and Surgeons could not know what was the Director General's pleasure respecting the issues and stores; and consequently could have no rule by which to regulate their application to the Commissaries; that if the Commissaries ever received directions to look upon the Physicians General, or the Physicians and senior Surgeon's orders, as their vouchers for the expenditures of public stores, the deponent, Physicians and Surgeons had no notice of it, nor did the Commissaries follow such directions; that previous to the time he has already spoken of, the whole issues were made without any such orders, at the discretion of Commissaries and Stewards. And that the Commissaries often gave as a reason for their refusal to issue what was prescribed by the Physicians and Surgeons, that they did not know what Dr. Shippen might think of it, and that applications therefore for wine and such like things for the sick, were made as seldom as possible, in order to avoid the mortification of a refusal from such persons; especially as it was frequently attended with terms of insolence.

He further deposed, that when the hospital was opened at Bethlehem, where he resided for some time, it was, for many weeks, without so necessary an article as brooms, and all his influence on two or three Commissaries that were there, could not induce any of them to take the least step towards obtaining them; and he was at last obliged to have them taken from the inhabitants of the place.

[To be continued.]

LONDON.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.

THE Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House, a copy of which together with the Address, is as follows:

De Lunæ, 19° Junii, 1780.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We feel the utmost abhorrence and detestation of the outrages committed in various parts of this Metropolis by bands of desperate and abandoned men; outrages that broke forth with such violence into acts of felony and treason, and which threatening so directly the immediate subversion of all legal authority, the destruction of all property, and the confusion of every order in the State, called loudly for the speediest and most effectual application of the force entrusted to your Majesty by law.

"We beg leave to testify our warmest gratitude to your Majesty for your paternal care and concern for the protection of your subjects, so manifest in the measures your wisdom directed in this urgent necessity to suppress in every part, these rebellious insurrections, and to provide for the general safety, by the restoration of public peace.

"We thank your Majesty for the communication you have been pleased to make to this House of the Proclamations issued in this alarming conjuncture.

"We learn with satisfaction that orders have been given for bringing the offenders to speedy trial, and to such condign punishment as the law prescribes, and the vindication of public justice demands.

"Although the uniform tenor of your Majesty's conduct rendered unnecessary the renewal of your gracious assurances to your Parliament, yet the manner in which they are given raises in us the warmest emotions of gratitude, affection, and duty. Such a declaration of the just and wise principles, that are the rule and measure of your Majesty's government, must endear your Majesty more and more to all your subjects, and meet with the fullest return of attachment, confidence and zeal."

His Majesty's most gracious answer:

"My Lords, I thank you heartily for this address, so full of duty to me, and of zeal for your country. Your abhorence of the rebellious insurrections, and your unanimous approbation of the measures taken to suppress them, must have the most salutary effects. Nothing can give me greater satisfaction than the confidence you repose in me. It shall be justified by the whole tenor of my Reign."

BASSETERRE, September 7.

A boat lately arrived from Antigua, informs, that a brig from Philadelphia has been carried into that island by one of his Majesty's cruizers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

As the public curiosity and anxiety must naturally be raised to a high pitch by the providential detection of the perfidy and treachery of a late distinguished general officer of the United States, we shall endeavour to give our readers such particulars as have come to our knowledge, and are well authenticated.

On Monday last Congress received a letter from general Greene, inclosing one from colonel Hamilton, one of general Washington's aids, informing him that a scene of the blackest villainy had been just disclosed: that Arnold was gone off to the enemy: that colonel Andrie, general Clinton's principal aid and confidant, was apprehended in disguise in our camp: that West-Point (where Arnold was commanded,) was to be the sacrifice, and that all the dispositions were made for delivering it up as last Monday night: that he had pursued Arnold as far as Verplank's point, from which the letter was dated, but without success: that tho' it was not probable the post would now fall, yet it was possible, and especially as the wind was fair; therefore he recommended to general Greene (who commands the army in general Washington's absence) to put it under marching orders, and detach a brigade immediately.

The letter from general Greene confirms the above account, but adds no material particulars.

As soon as these letters were read, the contents were communicated to the vice president and the council of this state and the justices of the supreme court, who directed an immediate seizure of all Arnold's papers, which was made, and tho' no direct proof of his treachery was found, the papers disclose such a scene of baseness and prostitution of office and character, as it is hoped this new world cannot parallel. His participation of the plunder of this city when he held the command after the evacuation of the enemy, is now found by the agreement, signed between him and his accomplices to share the profits of that shameful business. It appears that he and some others, whose names will probably in due time be made known, now have subsisting contracts with persons in New-York for merchandize.

In making an estimate of his estate he enumerates his share of the sloop Active, tho' he found witnesses to swear before the grand jury that he had no share in her. In short, his whole command appears to have been a scene of the basest traffick and public plunder. In August last he directs his wife to draw all she can from the commissaries, and sell it or store it, tho' at that very time the army was destitute of provisions. In the private correspondence of his family & himself are contained the most sarcastic and contemptuous expressions of the French Nation and of an eminent personage of that country, whose hospitality and politeness they were at that time frequently experiencing. The illiberal abuse of every character opposed to his fraudulent and wicked transactions exceeds all description.

Prudence forbids our mentioning the names of those persons who appear by his letters to have supported and abetted him in his nefarious practices; nor is it necessary, as the journals of a great assembly and the countenance he received in this city from some persons, will easily direct the public judgment. The attempts to stigmatize the president and council of this state, and to saddle it with the payment of the sloop Active, must now appear in their proper light and fill the authors with shame and remorse.

Our correspondent concludes with a remark on the fallacious and dangerous sentiments so frequently avowed in this city, that female opinions are of no consequence in public matters. The Romans thought far otherwise, or we should not have heard of the Clelias, the Cornelias and Anias of antiquity: and had we thought and acted like them we should have despised and banished from social intercourse every character, whether male or female, which could be so lost to virtue, decency and humanity, as to revel with the murderers and plunderers of their countrymen. Behold the consequence. Col Andrie, under the mask of Friendship and former acquaintance at Meschianzas and Balls, opens a correspondence in August, 1779, with Mrs. Arnold, which has doubtless been improved on his part to the dreadful and horrid issue we have described, and which but for the over-ruling care of a kind Providence, must have involved this country and our Allies in great distress, and perhaps utter ruin.

The following are the reports of the manner of discovery, but we can only give them as such, viz.

That col. Andrie came up the river in a Frigate, and then went on shore in disguise, supposed to meet Arnold, and finish their intended scheme; but it happened, that a British deserter crossed the river in the same boat, who know Andrie notwithstanding his disguise. The deserter took no notice of him in the boat, but hastened up to Arnold's quarters to give information; colonel Hamilton fortunately was there on business, and was present when it was given; he, with some others, hastened immediately to the place, where Andrie was found, seized, and disowned himself; but,

in the mean time, Arnold fearing his plot had failed, and goaded by a guilty conſcience, fled to a boat at the river ſide, which conveyed him on board the Frigate, where, for the preſent, he is out of reach of the puniſhment due to his crimes, tho' doubtleſs brooding over them, and where he will ſoon feel the ſtings of contempt which ever follows ſucceſsful Treachery, but whoſe keen ſenſations muſt be doubly quickened under ſhame and diſappointment.

Andrie's ate is not yet known.

Extract of a letter from Camp, Tapan, September 26.

"Loſt to every ſentiment of honor, and diſgraced by the inordinate thirſt for gold, General Arnold has gone over to the enemy.—He was to have ſurrendered the important poſt of Weſt-Point, and entrapped the Commander in Chief, who lodged at the poſt on the intended night of execution. The plot was providentially diſcovered, and the whole myſtery unravelled; though as yet, I am unacquainted with the particulars—The ſubſtantial facts are, that Major Andre, the Britiſh Adjutant General, who had been with General Arnold, and had obtained a plan of the works, and an exact ſtate of them from him, on his return to make his report, about Tarry Town, was taken by three militia men, and delivered to Col. Sheldon's regiment of horſe: In the bottom of one of his boots were diſcovered, letters and plans which unfolded the helliſh ſcheme. It ſoon took wind, and was reported to General Arnold, and juſt before his Excellency arrived at the place, the General went on board of his barge, puſhed down the river, and made his eſcape to the Vulture ſloop of war that lay oppoſite to Tallaral's Point—Tom Smith's brother was an accomplice, and has gone off likewiſe. Mrs. Arnold is at Weſt-Point, or Robinſon's houſe, in a very diſtreſſed ſituation, and Major Parkes is with her The enemy's whole force, except a ſmall garriſon, had embarked yeſterday, and the plan was to have been executed laſt night."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place, Sept. 27.

"Since writing you yeſterday, I am informed that it was Joe, inſtead of Tom Smith, who acted as an accomplice in this horrid plot; he is taken, and with Major Andre, I ſuppoſe WILL GRACE A GALLOWS this day—No other particulars have come to my knowledge—The Commander in Chief is ſtill at Weſt-Point, providing for its ſecurity, and ſearching the treaſon to the bottom."

☞ Further particulars relative to the above Traitor will be inſerted in our next.

An ACT to continue for a longer time, the Act intitled, "An Act to ſuſpend the operation for a limited time, of the ſeveral Laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a legal tender, in the payment of debts equal to gold and ſilver.

WHEREAS the above recited Act would expire with the ending of this preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly, and it is juſt and neceſſary that the ſame ſhould be continued, until the value of the ſaid currency can be fixed at ſome certain ſtandard, and a proper mode eſtabliſhed which will make the advantages equal to both debtor and creditor:

Therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Act intitled, "An Act to ſuſpend the operation for a limited time of the ſeveral Laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a legal tender, in the payment of debts equal to gold and ſilver," paſſed the thirty firſt day of May one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, be and is hereby continued in full force until the end of the next ſitting of the General Aſſembly, and no longer.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Friday the twenty ſecond day of September, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

To the MERCHANTS of AMERICA.

The following is collected as a ſtate of facts, relative to the late capture of ſeven American veſſels, at the iſland of St. Martins.

THESE veſſels were lying in the harbour, ſome of them with very valuable cargoes on board, where they expected, and certainly with good reaſon, the protection and ſafeguard due to the ſubjects of a friendly power, in a neutral port. Intelligence being conveyed to Admiral Rodney, then at St. Chriſtophers, by ſome deſigning and diſaffected perſon, probably placed there for the purpoſe, he forthwith diſpatched ſix armed veſſels, with orders to make prize of the Americans, and if any reſiſtance ſhould be made by the Governor of the iſland, to deſtroy the town. This force unexpectedly appeared before the harbour, ſent a meſſage to the Governor, informing him of their buſineſs, and threatening, if he fired a ſingle ſhot, to lay the town in aſhes. They then boarded the veſſels, weighed their anchors, ſet ſail, and carried them to St. Chriſtophers.

The news of this bareſaced breach of the Law of Nations, ſoon reached the Iſland of St. Euſtatius, in the harbour of which ſeveral American veſſels were lying. Here it produced no ſmall ſtir. A report too was immediately circulated by certain perſons inimical to the cauſe of America, that a part of the Britiſh fleet would be ſent in a day or two, with a view of acting at St. Euſtatius a part ſimilar to that which they had acted at St. Martins. Thoſe moſt nearly concerned, as being moſt in danger, could not help recollecting alſo the caſe of the brig Eagle. Captain Aſhmead, not long ſince piratically carried off from under the guns of the fort of the iſland of Saba; and that lately the enemy had come into the harbour of St. Euſtatius, landed, and captured and carried off with them all the American ſeamen they could find, and put them on board their ſhips of war, which were in want of men. The maſters of the veſſels, therefore, in order to know what they might depend upon, in ſo precarious a ſituation, waited, in a body, on Governor DeGraff, and after informing him of the recent affair at St. Martins, and of their apprehenſions that a part of the enemy's fleet would ſpeedily be diſpatched to St. Euſtatius on the like errand, wiſhed to know, whether, in ſuch an event, they might rely on his protection and aſſiſtance. To which he replied: "That his powers did not extend ſo far, as he had no orders for that purpoſe."

On the foregoing ſtate of facts a variety of reflections ſuggeſt themſelves. They need not be detailed to you. I cannot ſay whether theſe depredations on our commerce are ſuffered to be committed through want of will or want of power in thoſe from whom we might expect better things. This I can ſay, that our trade to the Dutch iſlands is perpetually endangered, interrupted and harraſſed, even in their own ports; and that the principal iſlands in the Weſt-Indies belong to decided and formidable powers, able and willing to ſupply us on the beſt terms; in whoſe ports we ſhall meet with the higheſt encouragement, and be with perfect protection and ſecurity.

VERBUM SAPIENTI.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

WITH this you will receive a liſt of the gentlemen, who are confined on board a priſon ſhip in the harbour of Charleſtown, for a ſuppoſed plot to recover the town, &c. and who are to be ſent to Auguſtine, unleſs Congreſs interpoſe to prevent it.

The repeated violations of the capitulation which they ſuffered in their own perſons and property, would have fully juſtified the attempt, had they really formed any ſcheme for recovering the town, and their own liberty. But to men who know their characters, the charge appears falſe at the firſt bluſh. It was impoſſible for the gentlemen in this liſt, to have been united in ſuch a plot. For it is well known that ſome of them being invalids, could not, and others whoſe weakneſs of nerves diſqualified them for that ſervice. The gentlemen who have ſpirit for ſuch an enterprize, from principles of honor, are incapable of ſuch a deſign; the invalids, who can ſcarcely crawl acroſs a room, are unable, and the weak-nerved are unwilling to aſſiſt in it. Now is it poſſible for men of ſuch different characters, to have combined in ſuch a meaſure? Would they, who had ſpirit and inclination to execute ſo hazardous an enterprize, call in to their aid the *invalids, the aged, and the timid?* To account for ſuch a mixture of character, would be hard, did we not know what perſonal pique and tory information can do. But the pretenſion of finding theſe names to the plan of a plot found in Baron DeKalb's baggage, is ſo far from the real cauſe of their confinement, that the gentlemen, for whoſe ſakes the liſt was formed, and the pretended plot diſcovered, had reaſon to apprehend their fate from threats thrown out early in July; and had voluntarily reſtricted themſelves, that the enemy might not have the leaſt pretence for any ſeverity they wiſhed to inflict. They are not to be terrified into congratulatory addreſſes, nor cajoled into ſecret ſubmiſſions, and the taking of certificates of allegiance; and Carolina cannot be overawed into a quiet ſubmiſſion to Britiſh tyranny, while they exiſt even in a ſtate of captivity. Therefore a priſon ſhip muſt open their way into eternity, without the hazard of retaliation; and all we may ever expect to hear of them hereafter, will be, "Governor Gadſden died ſuch a day on board the Sandwich priſon ſhip. Thomas Ferguſon, Eſq; is dead—the priſon-ſhip killed him. His great ſpirit could not bear it. Edward Rutledge, Eſq; formerly a Delegate in Congreſs, is no more. His delicate frame and high ſpirit could not ſupport the ſhock of Britiſh ſeverity. He is fallen in early life a martyr to the cauſe of his country, and it is ſaid his brother will not long ſurvive him, &c. Thus the beſt blood in Carolina, and as good as America can boaſt, is ſpilled, no not ſpilled, but coagulated into putridity in the ſuffocating ſtench of a Britiſh priſon ſhip. Great, noble, and generous ſouls, you would not thus be doomed to fall a ſacrifice to Britiſh cruelty and naſtineſs, were your virtue leſs ſtern, or your patriotiſm leſs pure. Could Britiſh bribery have reached you, your country might have fallen, but you had been ſafe."

"They won't fall a ſacrifice, Congreſs has ſent to demand them, and will retaliate." "Pardon me, Sir, if I have my doubts on this head. Congreſs *never has* retaliated, and I had almoſt ſaid, *never will.* They do not ſeem to underſtand the term. They may, and I doubt not, will, confine an equal number of the enemy, and put them under the care of ſome officer, to ſee they are kept in ſafe cuſtody. But do Americans underſtand how to ſtarve, poiſon or ſuffocate men to death with ſtench? No, Sir, they do not; nor can they learn it Therefore the one ſet dies in miſery, and the other, after ſuffering cloſe confinement for a few months, are releaſed. This is called retaliation. But may they alone, who thus retaliate, enjoy the exquiſite ſatisfaction of ſuch revenge." When I find that a Britiſh officer of rank is executed for every one of theſe gentlemen, who dies in that dureſs, or ſoon after their releaſe, * I will believe that they ſeriouſly mean to put a period to Britiſh barbarity, or to retaliate in earneſt. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

A CAROLINIAN.

* They put Abraham Hayne, Eſq; on board a priſon ſhip, before the town ſurrendered, kept him after their manner, until they had ſecured their point, then ſent him on ſhore to die.

Virtuous Citizens of South-Carolina, on board the priſon ſhip Sandwich, in Charleſtown harbour, Auguſt 29, 1780.

His Honor Chriſtopher Gadſden, Eſq; Lieut. Governor,
Honorable Thomas Ferguſon, Eſq; Privy Councellor,
Richard Hutſon, Eſq; ditto ditto,
David Ramſay, Eſq; ditto ditto,
Honorable John Parker, Eſq; Senator,
Hugh Rutledge, Eſq; Judge of Admiralty,
Thomas Heyward, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Judge.
Alexander Moultrie, Eſq; Attorney General
Edward Blake, Eſq; Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

MEMBERS of the ASSEMBLY, viz.

John Edwards,
Joſiah Smith,
John Ernеſt Poyas,
William Johnſton,
Iſaac Holmes,
} Eſquires.

Peter Timothy, Eſq; Clerk to the Aſſembly,
Peter Fayſſoux, Eſq; Phyſician General Southern Department.
Col. William Maſſey, Deputy Muſter Maſter General.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

Major Thomas Grimball, Artillery.
Captain Edward Rutledge, ditto.
Captain Anthony Toomer, ditto.
Lieutenant William Haſell Gibbes, ditto.
Captain Richard Luſhington, Infantry.
Captain Jacob Read, ditto.
Lieutenant John Mouatt, Cannoniers.
Reverend Charles Frederick Moreau, Rector of St. Michael's Pariſh.
Reverend John Lewis, Rector of St. Paul's Pariſh.
Captain Robert Cochran Powder Receiver.
Mr. John Sanſum, Deputy Marſhal of the Admiralty.
Mr John Loveday, Meſſenger to the Privy Council.
Captain Edward North, Merchant.
Captain William Livingſton, Factor.
Dr. John Budd, Surgeon.
Captain William Hall.
Mr. James Hampden Thompſon.
Mr. John Poyas.
Mr. Edward M'Credie.
Mr. John Todd.
Mr. George Flagg.
Mr. Thomas Singleton.
Mr. Bracey Singleton.
Mr. ——— Thomas.
John Neuſville, Eſq;
Thomas Savage, Eſq;

MOUNT AIRY,

The country ſeat of the late William Allen, Eſq; ſituated near the upper end of Germantown, is to be LET for any time not exceeding three years.

THE houſe conſiſts of ten good rooms, two large entries and a ſtone piazza, beſides the garrets, which are well finiſhed. There are alſo on the place a barn, ſtables, and ſeveral other uſeful out buildings; a garden filled with all the valuable productions of this climate; an uncommon collection of cherries, pears, peaches, plumbs and apricots; and an orchard of apples. The plough-land, meadow and graſs ground make up about ſixty acres, any part, or all of which will be let with the houſe. Alſo to be LET, one piece of lowland meadow, and one piece of upland meadow or paſture ground, both within two miles of the city. To be SOLD, a pair of good bay Horſes, on very low terms. Apply to

Sept. 29, 1780. TENCH COXE.

Philadelphia, September 28, 1780.

THIS is to inform the Public, That the ſubſcriber drives a handy light Stage Waggon from Capt. Elijah Weed's houſe in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth ſtreets, to Elizabeth Town, and ſets off from thence on every Monday. Whoever will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon being conveyed thither with much expedition and as cheap as poſſible, as he intends to extort nothing, but only expects to make a bare living.

THOMAS RHODES.

BOHEA TEA in cheſts and half cheſts,
And a variety of DRY GOODS,
Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by
MORDECAI LEWIS,
In Second ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WAS TAKEN UP

Treſpaſſing in the Northern Liberties,

A BAY FILLY, between two and three years old; alſo a BAY MARE, about four years old, with ſome white in her face, ſhod before. The owners by applying to JOHN MITCHELL may know where they are. Sept. 25.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARK FREEMAN, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted.

WILL. SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS,
} Executors.

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION in Bucks county, near Graeme Park; and an excellent TANYARD in the Northern Liberties to be LET. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.

WANTED TO RENT,

A HOUSE in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Front-ſtreets. A line directed for A. B. and left at Wood's Eating Houſe in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſhall be attended to.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Cheſter county, about forty three miles from Philadelphia, near the ſign of the Waggon, on Lancaſter road; the one contains one hundred and ſixty-two and a half acres, ſixty cleared, ten of which is good watered meadow, and ten more may be made; the remainder good woodland. There is a log houſe and barn, and a good bearing orchard on the premiſes; the other contains ſixty-two and a half acres of very good land, twenty acres cleared, and ten acres of excellent meadow may be made. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may, by applying to Capt. HENRY, at the ſign of the Red Horſe on the above road, and near the premiſes; half the purchaſe-money muſt be paid down, the remainder in ſix months credit, and to be paid in ſpecie or the exchange at the time of payment. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM DEAN, at the George tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets.

A good Horſe and Chair to be ſold. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, September 5, 1780.

On MONDAY the 2d day of October,
at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Mr. Andrew Hodge's wharf, will be sold by Public Auction,
TWELVE hogsheads of TOBACCO, some COFFEE and SUGAR; part of the cargo of the schooner NANCY, re-taken by the privateers Holker, Fair American, and Enterprize: And at Twelve o'clock of the same day, at the Coffee-house, the said Schooner will be sold, agreeable to inventory.

The Sloop DISPATCH, a prize taken by the privateers General Greene, Holker, and Fair American, now lying at John Salterbach's wharf, will be sold the same day, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee house, agreeable to inventory there to be seen.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

On WEDNESDAY the 4th day of October, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Public Auction, on Jacob Bright's wharf, will begin the sale of the
CARGO of the Ship Lady Margaret,
A Prize taken by the privateers
General Greene, Holker, and Fair American.
This day's sale will consist of FLOUR in barrels, SHIP BREAD in bags and tierces, and other PROVISIONS.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

WHEREAS by an Act passed the last session of the General Assembly, permitting the sale of Prize Goods by Public Auction, the Marshal is enjoined to settle the accounts, and pay the amount of all prizes to the captors, or their Agents *legally appointed*, within twenty days after the sale, under the penalty of *Twenty per centum* on all sums not paid in that time.

It is therefore become absolutely necessary, that *punctual payments* be made for all Goods purchased at the sale of prizes. Wherefore,

The Marshal hereby gives notice, that nothing will be delivered unto any person or persons whoever, until the money is paid, and that attendance will be given the next day after each sale, for the receipt thereof, and delivery of the Goods.

Such lots as are not paid for within three days after they are sold, will be put up again; and if any loss arise by such second sale, the first purchaser will be obliged to make up the same, agreeable to law.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,
At the Continental Yard in the city of Philadelphia, at One o'clock on Wednesday the 4th of October next,
THIRTY HORSES, purchased by order of the State of Maryland, but rejected by the Quarter Master General. Sold by order of the Council for the State of Maryland.

Sept. 19, 1780. SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. for Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.
THE DANCING SCHOOL in Carter's Alley is opened for the ensuing season, for the reception of Pupils to learn that polite and necessary art. And for the convenience of grown Gentlemen, an EVENING SCHOOL will be continued the whole season, by the Public's most humble servant,
WILLIAM M'DOUGALL.

N. B. A genteel RIDING CHAIR to be SOLD, inquire as above.

Imported and to be SOLD, by
JOSIAH HEWES,
In Chesnut street, near Strawberry Alley,
MUSLINS, Cambricks, Lawns, Tapes, Sewing Silk, Threads, Ribbons, white Sarsnet, Womens Gloves, Shirt buttons, &c.

Malaga and Port Wines of the first quality, West-India Rum in hogsheads.

September 16.

TO BE SOLD,
A NEGROE WENCH, about twenty-five years of age, and a Child between two and three years old. Enquire at Mr. Philip Moore's, merchant, in Front-street.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
DESERTED on the 8th inst. a certain WILLIAM SAWYERS, belonging to Captain Henry Mathews's company of Artificers; had on when he went away a short white jacket with sleeves, and white overalls, a large round hat, new shoes, with silver shoe-buckles; said SAWYERS is supposed to be born in Ireland, about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; black hair tied behind; of a thin complexion, down look. Whoever takes up said Deserter and secures him in any goal or brings him to the subscriber at the sign of the battle of Monmouth, in Market-street near Seventh-street, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by
HENRY MATHEWS,
Philadelphia, Sept. 11. Captain of Artificers.

September 1, 1780.
CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber living in Plymouth township, a sorrel HORSE, 15 hands high, judged to be 4 years old last spring, he has a large blaze in his forehead, and some white on his off hind foot, he has neither brand or ear mark. The owner or owners proving their property and paying charges may have him again, by applying to
NICHOLAS KNIGHT,
Living in said Township.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1780.
THE Subscriber has in his Possession a variety of VALUABLE PAPERS, including Custom-House and other Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Protested Bills with the Protests, Ships Papers, Letters of Attorney, Bills of Lading, Bills of Sale, Notes of Hand, &c. &c. which were enclosed in Letters not called for at the several Post-Offices in the United States. The owners may recover them, by applying to
EBENEZER HAZARD,
Inspector of dead Letters to the Gen. Post Office.

☞ The Printers of news-papers in the several States are requested to publish the above, and continue it for some time.

HYNS TAYLOR, Upholsterer,
Is removed from Second-street into Front street, nearly opposite the Coffee-house, and has for SALE,
SOME elegant chintz for bed and window curtains, French dresses and fine live goose feathers, sacking bottoms, a folding camp-bedstead, three yellow moreen window curtains fringed, with laths, lines and tossels, and cornices; Venetian window blinds painted green. All sorts of Upholsterers work made in the newest fashion on short notice. Gentlemen of the Army and Navy may be supplied with cotts, camp stools, camp tables, feather beds, all sorts of mattresses, travelling trunks, bottle cases, canteens, &c.

Household Furniture and Dry Goods sold by commission on reasonable terms.

Wanted to hire, a genteel House, with coach-house and stables.

TO BE SOLD,
A Lot of GROUND on the north side of Christian street, about midway between Front and Second-streets, in the District of Southwark, containing in front 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 120 feet, more or less. For terms apply to JOHN DUCHE, in Catherine-street, Southwark.

September 12, 1780.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.
RAN AWAY, on the evening of the 3d inst. an indented servant Lad, belonging to the subscriber, named JOHN WILLIAM BAKER, born in Germany, about five feet nine inches high, near eighteen years old, lusty and well made, of a fair complexion, and short light coloured hair; took with him a drab coloured fine cloth coatee, one pair of good buckskin breeches, a small beaver hat about half worn, with several shirts, trowsers, &c. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall be paid ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.
OWEN BIDDLE.

TO BE LET on Shares.
A SMALL FARM, adjoining on the river Schuylkill, four miles from the city. Some stock will be let with the place, which may be entered on immediately.

To be SOLD cheap, a quantity of old WOOD. Two men who understand country work, are wanted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at the above farm.

September 15. JOHN MIFFLIN.

WANTS EMPLOY,
AN ELDERLY MAN, can write a tolerable good hand, and can keep and cast up accompts, and would be willing to do any thing that would not be too hard; he would be willing to tend store, shop, or board-yard, or any other easy employment. Enquire at ABRAHAM WAYNE's, in Walnut street, near Second-street. He can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety.

TO BE SOLD BY
PETER WHITESIDE & Co.
In Walnut street,
Best LIVERPOOL
SALT.
Out of the ship Albion.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY on Saturday the 12th September inst. a Negroe Lad named TOM, about 17 or 18 years of age, of a yellow complexion, rough hair, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, straight limbs and well made; had on and took with him, a light blue hunting shirt and trowsers, a blue broadcloth coat turned up with red baize and silver washed buttons, a white broadcloth waistcoat, a pair of leather breeches and some other cloaths: And also a Negroe Man named CATO, about 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, straight and well made, walks upright and is a full black, took with him a light brown and a dark brown coatee, dark brown jacket and breeches and some other cloaths.

They went off together, and are both acquainted in the Jersey, and will possibly take that way to get within the British lines; the Lad as he says, was born on Long-Island. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negroes, or brings them to the owners, living in Lancaster borough, Pennsylvania, shall receive the above Reward, or FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for either of them, with reasonable expences.

JOHN HUBLEY.
WILLIAM PARR.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1780.
BY Virtue of an Order of the ORPHANS COURT of the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold by the subscriber, at Public Vendue on the premises, on Thursday the twelfth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning, the moiety or half part of a brick messuage or tenement and lot of ground, together with a brick shop adjoining the said messuage, situate at the north-east corner of Callow Hill street, in the Northern Liberties, late the real estate of Isaac Pearson, deceased.

ABIGAIL PEARSON, Administratrix.

TO BE SOLD,
A LOT of Ground in the Northern Liberties, bounded on the east side of Front street, containing 94 feet front on said street, and extending that breadth into the river Delaware, on which there is a large wharf, 15 feet water at the end of it at low water; a large store 68 by 34 feet, one ditto, 20 by 15 feet; a cooper's shop and chaise house; and on Front street there is two good three story brick houses, well finished, and almost new. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and has for sale about thirty Tons of LOGWOOD.

PETER KNIGHT.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1780.
Five Hundred Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY, on the night of the 16th inst. from the Subscriber, a likely Negro Man, named POMPY, about five feet six inches high, square built, about twenty-five or thirty years of age, had on when he went away, a round old hat, red jacket, drilling short coat, and tow linen trowsers.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any goal of the United States, or returns him to his master in Front below Walnut street, shall receive the above reward, and grateful acknowledgments from
WILLIAM NICHOLS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

An ASSORTMENT of
MEDICINES,
Suitable for a Sea Chest, to be SOLD.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1780.
TO BE SOLD,
TWO LOTS of GROUND adjacent to each other, and the one thereof adjoining St. Peter's Church lot in Third-street, southward of Pine-street. On one of these lots a BRICK TENEMENT is erected, and on the other a BLACK-SMITH'S SHOP, the former clear of ground rent, the latter subject to a ground rent of four pounds hard per annum. The lots are each 20 feet front on Third-street, and extend westward in depth 198 feet. Apply to the subscriber in Third-street, between Pine and Spruce-streets.

ANDREW DOZ.

Newtown, Bucks county, September 5, 1780.
WAS committed to my custody on the twenty-seventh of August, a NEGROE MAN, who was committed by the name of ABRAHAM, but now says his name is PERO, about twenty-seven years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, speaks Dutch and broken English, but a good deal on the Negroe tongue. He says he belongs to George Elder, a Magistrate in or near Paxton. Likewise a NEGROE WENCH, who was committed by the name of BETTY, but confesses her name to be SUSANNAH, about twenty three years of age, speaks Dutch and broken English. She says she belongs to the Widow Smith, or her son Samuel Smith, near the same place. The Man says he was bought out of New-Jersey, the Wench out of Esopus, in the State of New-York. But their confession was with so much reluctance, and speaking bad English, that no exact description can be given of the place they came from. The owners are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

TO BE SOLD,
A TWO-STORY HOUSE and Lot of LAND, situate at the corner of High or Market-street and Water street near the public Wharf, and almost opposite the lower Market in the city of Burlington, having four rooms on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor, with large garrets, a good kitchen and piazza, and a well of water in the yard, containing in front of said lot thirty-seven and one half feet, and in depth forty-three feet and one half. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber in Church Alley—who continues selling indigo on commission, and has on hand Carolina indigo in tierces and barrels, and by retail. Also, first crop meadow hay, which he will deliver in the city, or at the meadow. Also, an elegant silver coffee-pot, tankard, waiters, cruet stands, punch ladle, soup spoon, table and tea spoons, &c.

THOMAS SHUTE.

Three Spanish Milled Dollars Reward.
STOLEN last night out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, a likely pale red COW, three years old last spring, with a white face, white belly and legs, with a short switch tail, a little crooked note, and no ear mark. Whoever secures said Cow, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward.

9th month, 6th day. JOHN LANCASTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.